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GILMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE HORSES CATTLE SHEEPS SWINE ETC.

OLDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

Sixty-Eighth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 21, 1915.

Volume LXVIII. No. 3.

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The Babes In the Woods

WHAT OUR READERS THINK & DO

GETTING ADVICE.

Everybody's giving it—banker, lawyer, clerk—
The farmer hears their chorus as he calmly does his work.
He plows and sows and reaps his crops, and feeds his live stock, too,—
While folks around him eagerly tell him just what to do.
The world's supply of food runs low, so sound the loud alarm,
The farmer's task is poorly done—he must get up and farm!

The writer and professor seize the ever ready pen
To urge the pressing duty of feeding fellow men.
He and his wife and all the kids should meet each modern craze
And join the ranks of hustlers along the world's highways,
His leisurely indifference would make an angel warm—
Why don't the farmer trot along and really try to farm?

There's a fortune in alfalfa, in potatoes, hog or cow—
He has but to find it—all of us will tell him how!
It's really quite surprising—the vast amount we know
About the farmer's products and how to make them grow;
Yet, somehow, when we would essay to work the magic charm
Ourselves—we think the farmer may, perhaps, know how to farm!
ADELA STEVENS CODY.
Missouri.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Editor, Rural World:—Friends, one and all, I must come and have my little say. Time goes by so swiftly I scarcely seem to realize it; it goes very, very fast. Christmas and the New Year holidays are gone and, same as of old, plenty to do for us all. I trust we will have a prosperous year here in the United States. It is so nice to live peaceable, is it not? To take a little joy in our lives as we go on our day's journey doing our round of duty. I wish I could with one stroke of the pen declare peace to all nations. I am for world peace, and for peace in the home, the neighborhood and everywhere on earth. It seems to me that we as a people and as a nation could live peaceably. This great war has been prophesied; I presume the cause has been made long years ago.

One writer says in answer to questions put to him, how to stop this war. He replies, simply for everyone to be kind. So be it then, let us all be kind to one another. It does look to me it would be easy to be kind one to another. Be kind in our daily living in the homes, as the single home is the representation of the nation's home.

Easy, isn't it to be kind? One neighbor gives a favor to another without charge; that is kindness, isn't it? Let their kindness spread to the uttermost end of the world! Speak the word of kindness, do the deed of kindness, carry the thought of kindness, give a kind smile to your fellow man when you see or meet him. Think a kindly thought of all your friends and foes alike. A kindly deed and action to your foe would make a friend of him. I do not know of a living soul to whom I would deny a kindly deed, by which I mean I would be kind to any one who came my way if it were no more than a few kindly words, or perhaps a smile.

A smile! What a treasure is a kindly smile! A smile has been the means of putting new hope and new courage into many a soul. Again I say, so be it then, let us all be kind to man and beast. Be kind, be kind, be kind!

The cold weather continues right

along. We have had a few sunny days and thaws; over night again it freezes. I took a look-about in the garden. The weeds are showing up green wherever there is a little shelter. I covered the strawberry plants a little with straw. They look very well. The sweet clover made considerable growth and has proven quite a protection to the plants.

The young pansies are also showing up; so I am glad to know I will have early flowers for picking. I had a great abundance of them last year. It makes me wish spring was here, but time goes so fast it will be spring in just a little time.

Tobacco is being sold here now and it is not bringing a living price. I see they are trying to have Kentucky to quit using tobacco in any form. I think they ought to quit growing it, before they talk of quitting its use. It is like some persons say about the guns, if they are made, some fellow will want to play (?) with them. The same counts in the tobacco. I believe the tobacco users are only humoring a habit; no doubt, someone will have a hard time to make the "other" fellow quit.

Sweet clover and cattle growing is the most interesting subject hereabouts. The milk can has apparently come to stay with the sweet clover. Well they may, as they go well hand in hand. The yellow is mighty nice to sow now on the young wheat.

With kindness to one and all—
Mrs. J. T. Mardis, Falmouth, Ky.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE FAIR OFFICERS.

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture last week re-elected its officers. They are: President, P. P. Lewis, Crescent; vice president, W. R. Wilkinson, St. Louis; secretary, Jewell Mayes, Columbia; assistant secretary, W. L. Nelson, Columbia; treasurer, W. A. Bright, Columbia; apiary inspector, M. E. Darby, Springfield.

The election of officers of the State Fair Board resulted as follows: President, Col. W. A. Dallmeyer, Jefferson City; vice president, Judge E. E. Swink, Farmington; secretary, Edward Major, Bowling Green, a brother of Governor Major; treasurer, Mr. Barrett, Sedalia; superintendent of publicity, E. G. Bylander.

The retirement of John T. Stinson from the position of secretary brought the following resolution of appreciation from the board for Mr. Stinson's work in the past seven years:

"Be it resolved, by the State Fair Board of Missouri in executive session assembled, that in the retirement of our highly esteemed and most efficient secretary, Mr. John T. Stinson, after his seven years of able, untiring and commendable service, it is with most sincere and unfeigned regret that we see him retire from this most responsible position; and that we have watched with pleasure from year to year the continued growth of this great state fair which, in a large measure, has been due to his untiring, vigilant and unrelenting toil—always on the job, and wisely; and be it further

"Resolved, that in the retirement of Mr. Stinson from further labors with us, we thank him for his able service, we most heartily commend him to any good work which he may seek, or which may come to him, knowing that he shall be fully worthy and capable for every duty assigned. May much of the good and none, or at least few, of the ills of this life come to him and his good family whithersoever they may go."

Never grow turnips, radishes, and cabbage in rotation on the same ground, as they are subject to some of the same diseases and other enemies. Starve out fungi and insects by rotation with non-cruciferous crops.

It is often the "unloaded gun" that causes a funeral; the "trustworthy" horse that runs away; the "gentle" bull or boar that terribly mangles or gores his keeper at a moment when it is least expected.

THE HORSE AND MULE BUSINESS IN TRANSITORY STAGE.

The horse and mule business has been in a rather unsettled condition during the last year and a half. The reasons for this are partly transitory and partly permanent. The business exists in a transitory stage at the present time. These statements were made at Columbia during Farmers' Week by Prof. E. A. Trowbridge in the course of an excellent address on horse breeding.

According to the professor, the number of horses on farms in the United States increased 400,000 while mules increased 13,000 from January 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914. The average price of horses decreased a little over \$1 a head. In Missouri, horses decreased 1,000 and in value fell off an average of \$3 a head. The number of mules remains about the same, but they also fell in price an average of \$5 a head. The general tendency in nearly all states during the same time was an advance in price when the number of head decreased.

Since 1896, the horse and mule market prices have been quite stationary and satisfactory. In number and in value, there has been a gradual increase. This falling off in price may be due to an over-supply of an inferior grade of animals. Both city and country horse and mule markets have been seriously affected by the promotion of automobiles as pleasure cars and as commercial propositions.

The normal outlet for our horse and mule market has been closed on account of the European war except for cavalry and artillery horses and mules, these being taken from the light-horse producing section of the United States; Missouri has furnished many of them. This movement is regarded as a good thing for the future standard of horses and mules in

the United States, provided a proper price is received, as most of these animals are of an inferior grade. The war has practically stopped the importation of breeding stock and for the time being this country will be hampered. Later on it is more than likely that the United States will be called upon to supply the horse and mule markets of Europe.

BARN PLANS.

If you intend to remodel or rebuild your barn or to build new, you will be interested in barn plans. The Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Iowa, publishes a dollar book on barn plans. We have arranged with them to send a copy free to Rural World paid-up subscribers who intend to build or remodel their barns. You must write to them direct—not to us—and say you are a paid-up subscriber to the Rural World and that you want their barn book. You will then get the dollar book free.

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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Vol. 68, No. 3.

ST. LOUIS, MO., JANUARY 21, 1915.

WEEKLY.

A Tribute to Hon. Norman J. Colman

A Life of Service As Farmer, Lawyer, Soldier, Editor and Statesman---Fiftieth Anniversary of Founding of Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture was celebrated last week at Columbia. This board is credited with having the most remarkable history of any state department or board of agriculture in the United States, it having started the movement and one of its members (Norman J. Colman) having written the bill establishing all the land grant agricultural colleges of this nation. Mr. Colman was for 40 years a member of this board, and was the first United States Secretary of Agriculture.

A souvenir was given to all visitors who registered at the office of the board during the days of the celebration, which was held in conjunction with Farmers' Week at the College of Agriculture. At the opening meeting, Monday night, January 11, Mr. P. P. Lewis, the president of the board, reviewed the work of Mr. Colman in the following words: "Saint Louis, the Fourth City—Pictorial and Biographical," published in 1909, two years before Mr. Colman died, on November 4, 1911:—

Hon. Norman J. Colman, LL.B., LL.D., D.A.

When the history of St. Louis and her public men shall have been written its pages will bear no more illustrious name and record, no more distinguished career than that of the Hon. Norman J. Colman. If "biography is the home aspect of history," as Willmott has expressed it, it is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the state and nation, and in this connection it is not only compatible but absolutely imperative that mention be made of the Hon. Norman J. Colman because of his eminent service to American agriculture. It was largely through his instrumentality that the department of agriculture was created and became one of the great executive departments of the government, and he had the distinguished honor of being appointed the first secretary. His name is so inseparably interwoven with development and progress in agricultural lines in this country that it is familiar to every student of American history in this connection.

His early environment was that of the farm, and throughout his entire life he had been connected with farming interests from the practical as well as the theoretical standpoint. His birth occurred upon a farm near Richfield Springs, Otsego county, New York, May 16, 1827, and at the usual age he began his education, manifesting aptitude in his studies and a thoroughness which prompted him not only to master the branches of the curriculum but to read every volume in the common school library in his school district before he reached the age of 16. Throughout his entire life he has been a student who has reached the gist of the matter in every book to which he has given his attention. The elemental strength of his character was early displayed in the provision which he made through his own labor for the requirement of a more advanced education than the public school system of New York offered. Qualifying for teaching, he followed the profession the winter months in order to provide means necessary for pursuing a primary course in the summer.

Mr. Colman was 20 years of age when, attracted by the opportunities of the resourceful but undeveloped west, he left the Empire state and became a resident of Kentucky. As a teacher in the schools of Louisville he gained capital sufficient to enable him to pursue a course in the Louisville Law University, where he won the degree of Bachelor of Law and later was admitted to practice at the bar. Then located at New Albany, Indiana, he opened an office and in recognition of the professional skill and ability which he displayed was soon chosen district attorney.

Seeking a still broader field of law, he became a resident of St. Louis in 1853, continuing in the practice of law until his increasing activity in be-

half of agricultural interests caused the preclusion of other pursuits. His interest in the farm from his early boyhood days never abated, and soon after his removal to St. Louis Mr. Colman purchased a country home, where he could put into practice his advanced ideas concerning agriculture. He has been no mere theorist upon the subjects which he has discussed from the press and the platform, but has based his knowledge upon practical work, close study and investigation and experiment.

Colman's Rural World.

The purchase of his farm was followed by the establishment of an agricultural journal known as Colman's Rural World, now of national reputation as an influential exponent of the best methods in all that pertains to advanced agriculture. His ideas soon attracted wide attention and received the endorsement of those who stood foremost in farming circles. He understood thoroughly the opportunities that lay before the Mississippi valley—a knowledge that went far deeper than external truths, being based upon understanding of the geologic formation, the soil qualities, the chemical combinations in plant foods and in fact all that bears upon farming when viewed from the scientific standpoint. His influence soon became strongly felt in agricultural circles and he was called upon to take an active part in every movement in behalf of the interests of the farmer, making forceful and eloquent pleas for better methods of farming and for state and national legislation needed to give the producer the full return for his labors. It was the merited support of his friends and admirers in agricultural circles that largely won for him the official honors which came to him. He was elected to represent in the Missouri legislature and in 1872 was chosen lieutenant governor of Missouri on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Colman, while his life work has been pre-eminently in the line of advancing agricultural interests, has by no means restricted his attention to this. On the contrary, he has ever been a student of the great sociological, economic and politi-

cal questions of the country and of those issues which are to the statesman and the man of affairs of gravest import. In the legislature and as presiding officer of the senate his course was marked as that of a patriotic statesman handling the machinery of government for the best interests of the people at large. Honors came to him also through various agricultural societies. He was chosen to the presidency of the Missouri State Horticultural Society and the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, while for 15 years he was a trustee of the Missouri State University and for two terms president of the Missouri State Press Association—the last named position being indicative of the high regard entertained for him in journalistic circles. Later came his appointment as United States commissioner of agriculture, followed by the crowning official honor—his appointment as first secretary of the United States department of agriculture under President Cleveland.

In the meantime Mr. Colman was working with practical methods toward high ideals. He recognized the possibilities that lay before the farming community and when appointed, by President Grover Cleveland, United States commissioner of agriculture, he set in motion the interests which have gained America pre-eminence as an agricultural country in the process followed in the cultivation of its cereals and its fruits. At that time such an agricultural department as existed under government control was again and again made the point of witty attacks by the press. Not a single government experiment station existed in connection with an agricultural college or university in the United States. Many of the most important and useful divisions now existing in the department had never been thought of, or at least established. There were diseases prevalent among stock, while equally disastrous conditions existed in connection with the production of vegetables and fruits and no systematic effort under government control was made to check these. There came to the position through President Cleveland's appointment, however, a man of great administrative and executive ability, combined with a practical and scientific knowledge of agriculture that places him foremost among its representatives in the world. A herculean task confronted him, for it was necessary to get the assistance of congress that the work might be promoted in even the slightest degree and he knew that congress would not give assistance unless convincing proofs were offered of the value of the undertaking.

The Leading Paper.

It seemed that all of Mr. Colman's previous experiences had qualified him for the new position. He had for 30 years been editor and publisher of the leading agricultural paper of the Mississippi valley and had not only discussed with pen, but with tongue the great problems that confronted the farmers and that were identified with their interests. He was a forceful and eloquent speaker and the conviction with which he treated the subjects under discussion never failed to impress his hearers. Moreover, he had a practical understanding of the workings of legislative bodies, so that he was qualified to deal with congress in securing proper appropriations to elevate the standard of the department. He had told his friends who were interested like him in agricultural advancement that his highest ambition would be achieved if he could secure government experiment stations or experimental farms in connection with agricultural colleges, so that practical and scientific agriculture could walk hand in hand and thus obviate the prejudice which existed against scientific farming. The other object of his ambition was to make the department worthy of becoming one of the great executive departments of the government, with a voice in the President's cabinet, during his administration. No one doubts, knowing the history of his efforts, that

Who Is the Oldest Subscriber To Colman's Rural World?

On New Year's Day, Colman's Rural World completed its sixty-seventh year. This makes it the oldest agricultural paper in America. No other journal of its kind has been published for 67 years under its original name.

Like any good ship on the ocean of journalism, the Rural World has sailed these many years always with its compass pointing towards the harbor of approval. Through the constant breeze of competition, and even in times of commercial storms, it has steered its way safely on the waters of public opinion. Many thousands of passengers have been on board throughout these 67 years. Naturally these have changed as the years went by. But we have on board today many able-bodied seamen who have been with us for many years. Only through their support and good will has this voyage of success been accomplished. For the sake of old times and in the interest of the present, the Rural World wishes to find out who is its oldest seaman—its oldest reader. Twenty-five years ago its original Master Mariner, Norman J. Colman, the man who launched the Rural World and sailed it for many, many years, made the same request. Read this from his "log" of December 26, 1889:

The Oldest Subscriber.

"Who is the oldest subscriber to the Rural World? This issue closes our XLIII volume, and we want to hear from the old men who have journeyed with us, lo, these many years. Old friends, good friends of the years long ago, write us where you are, how you are getting along, how long ago it was you first took the Rural World, how you like the paper today, and tell us something of your history. Do not hesitate because you can't see well, or because your hands shake with the labors of age, so that you cannot write well; write as well as you can, and we will shape your letters as good as anybody's. Only let us hear from you a few short sentences, that we may enjoy altogether an old subscribers' reunion."

Now that the Rural World has journeyed or sailed another 25 years, it would be interesting to know who is the oldest subscriber today. All readers of 15 years ago or more—that is, those who subscribed before January 1, 1900—are asked to make themselves known. Write a letter, telling when you first became a reader, what the paper was like at that time and how you think the Rural World of today compares with the Rural World of other years, and giving reminiscences of the old days.

Let us hear from all old readers before the end of February, and have another "old subscribers' reunion."

A. B. CUTTING, Editor.

it was largely through his influence and unwearied labors that both houses of the congress passed a bill almost unanimously, creating it one of the great executive departments of the government, and Mr. Colman had well earned and justly merited the honor that came to him with his appointment as the first secretary of agriculture. The bill establishing experiment stations in connection with the agricultural colleges was also passed and all the stations put into practical working order during his administration.

No one not actually associated therewith can know of the immense amount of labor involved in the accomplishment of these results. Untiring energy, executive ability, keen foresight, and the soundest discrimination, combined with the broadest knowledge of agriculture, were called forth in the work. One of the steps which Mr. Colman took in producing the result was to solicit the co-operation of the agricultural colleges in every state of the Union in sending delegates to a convention to be held in the department building in Washington, July 8, 1885. The request was complied with and thus assembled one of the most important agricultural conventions ever held. Mr. Colman was chosen by unanimous vote as president of the convention and a special committee was appointed to consider the subject of experiment stations and finally reported the experiment station bill, which was passed by congress and approved by the president, resulting in the opening of experiment stations in every state in the Union. The co-operation of the agricultural colleges led to awakening the interest of the congressmen and senators in the agricultural development of their own states and thus the great result was achieved. Public opinion on the subject being aroused and legislation secured, the establishment of the office of cabinet minister followed as a natural sequence and yet was not accomplished without untiring effort.

Practical Work.

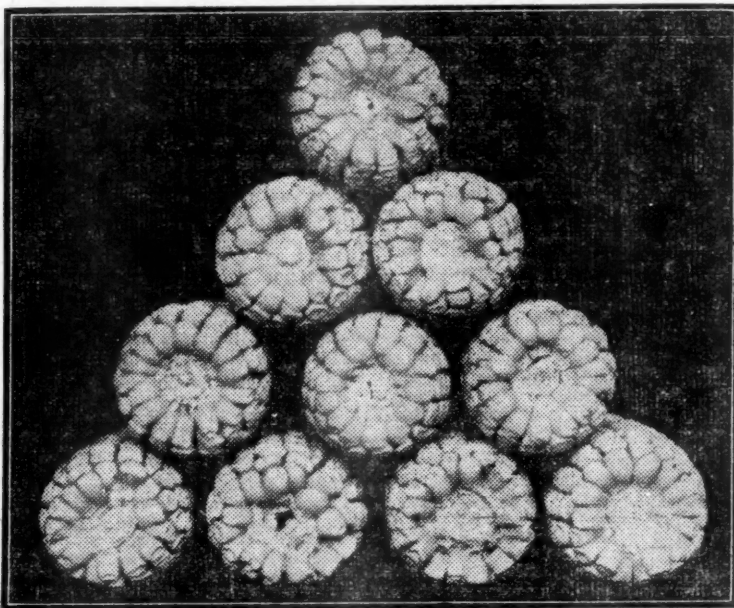
After taking his official position as head of the department of agriculture, Mr. Colman entered upon the work of accomplishing practical results, the benefits of which were immediate. At this time there existed among cattle an incurable contagious disease known as pleuro-pneumonia and it was found in nearly 20 states of the Union. The only way to extirpate it was to kill every affected animal and every animal that had been exposed to an affected one. Whole herds had to be slaughtered and millions of dollars were required to pay for them, but congress freely made the proper appropriations and the disease was practically eliminated from the country during Mr. Colman's administration. His efforts for the fruit-growing interests of the country were equally noteworthy, including the establishment of a division of pomology to look after and encourage the interests of the fruit growers in all parts of the United States. Mr. Colman also established the division of vegetable pathology in the department, making a study of mildews, blights, rusts, smuts and moulds, which destroy millions of dollars' worth of crops annually, planning not only to give remedies for these but also to guard against them. He likewise established a division of ornithology and mammalogy in order to secure information as to which varieties of birds and smaller animals, such as gophers, moles, minks, skunks, field mice, etc., were friends and which were enemies to the farmer, and how their depredations might be prevented. The division of United States experiment stations was organized to take advantage of and utilize the vast fund of information to be secured at the different experiment stations of the Union, so as to make it available to those most needing it.

His Work As an Editor.

Mr. Colman's work cannot be measured nor can it be over estimated. The agricultural and scientific world acknowledges its indebtedness to him, nor does his work as commissioner of agriculture and secretary of agriculture limit the scope of what he has accomplished. He has done an equally important if less tangible work as editor of the Rural World and in his

public addresses, scattering the seeds of ambition as well as of truth among his hearers and readers, prompting them to put forth greater effort toward securing perfection in their farming and stock-raising interests. No longer does the farmer regard as sufficient the knowledge which comes to him almost instinctively as he works in the fields. He feels the necessity for thorough technical and practical training such as can be obtained in the agricultural colleges and recognizes the fact that if he would succeed he must keep pace with the rapid progress which in recent years has been a strongly marked characteristic of American agricultural life.

It is often a matter of regret that recognition of the value of one's services is not publicly made until after the death of the individual, but Mr. Colman has at least in part received public acknowledgment of the valuable service he has rendered mankind. The University of Missouri gave expression to this in conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. and the Illinois University in bestowing upon him the degree of Doctor of Agriculture. The Missouri State Horticultural Society at a recent meeting created the office of honorary vice-



A Ten-Ear Sample of Tucker's White Corn.

president and elected him to fill it for life as a slight tribute for what he had done in behalf of pomology.

In the private walks of life he has made an enviable reputation as a successful farmer and breeder of the best types of registered live stock and has done valuable service as a director in various registration and other live stock organizations, state fairs, industrial expositions and international affairs. The work which he has done for agriculture entitles him to be classed with the benefactors of his race. No other American citizen has accomplished as much for the farming interests of the nation, and his fame has spread abroad, as is evidenced by the fact that the Republic of France, through its minister of agriculture, decorated him with "la croix de officier du merite agricole," an honor which but few Americans have received.

The speaker, Mr. Lewis, concluded by emphasizing the fact that Governor Colman's life was peculiarly a life of service. That thousands of men and women gathered at Columbia to attest and bear witness to the great work that Mr. Colman accomplished was sufficient evidence of its value. "If he had done no other thing than the establishment of experiment stations, he would have accomplished one of the greatest blessings to humanity of which I could conceive," said Mr. Lewis. "A life of such value and service cannot be measured in dollars and cents. It is the road to happiness, prosperity and to heaven."

It might be a good plan for each of us to make at least one bird house this winter and put it up early next spring before the "first robin" comes. Make it weather and cat proof and have the best kind of a time watching the "tenants" move in.

SELECTING SEED CORN FOR A PERFECT STAND.

Select and test your seed corn before planting time comes. The corn should be laid before you so that you can see nearly every ear and handle it. Some planks resting on barrels or horses make a very convenient table for this purpose. Pick out the ear that suits you best as to size and type, and use it as a model. With this ear in one hand look over the rest, and throw out all ears which do not look almost as good as the model ear. This will, in all probability, reduce the quantity greatly, but it is important that all ears should be as near one type as possible.

Have the Seed Uniform.

Having selected in this rough way, it will next be necessary to make a more careful examination of your corn to find out if the seed is uniform. The tips and butts should be well covered, but do not sacrifice other essentials for a good looking ear. The rows should be kept straight and the kernels should be of uniform size in the rows. The different ears should have as near the same sized kernels as possible, for no

large a task to undertake, but experience shows it to be practicable.

Take a shallow box about two by three feet in size, put several inches of moist sand or sawdust in the bottom, place over this a cloth which has been ruled off into squares one and one-half inches each way, numbered 1, 2, 3 and so on. Place the kernels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1, from ear No. 2 in square No. 2, and so on with all the ears.

Always place the kernels germ side up and tip towards you, as it makes it easier to see just how strong the germination in each kernel actually is. Now place over this a damp cloth, considerably larger than the box. A little sand sprinkled over the kernels will prevent them sticking to the upper cloth. Cover with one and one-half inches of sand, earth or sawdust. Moisten well and place the box in a warm room where the temperature will remain quite constant, not excessive either way. In a few days the sprouts will indicate if the ears saved are worth keeping for seed.

There should be a strong germination of the kernels in the squares. If not strong take the ear of the same number as the square and throw it away. For instance, if the kernels in square Nos. 2, 4 and 6 do not give a strong germination, discard ears Nos. 2, 4 and 6. If you have done this carefully you can be reasonably certain that you will have corn that will grow.

It is only by testing each ear of seed corn carefully in this manner that one can hope to get a perfect stand. Select at least enough in this way for sowing an acre and compare the yield with an acre sown from seed untested and selected on the any-old-way plan.

CORN STALKS AND SNOW.

It is sometimes a good plan in many localities to leave some of the corn stalks standing. Every fourth row left standing will hold a lot of snow on the land. At the North Dakota Experiment Station it was found that one-fourth of the corn stalks left standing stopped about as much snow as when all were left. This will in many cases mean a good deal to the next crop. The added moisture will make the soil less liable to blow, and the standing stalks will check the wind a good deal, near the surface, and this also reduces the drifting. Better try leaving a few rows and see if it does not pay.

Clover will assist in providing nitrogen in the soil, but potash and superphosphate are necessary before the land will grow clover. Even the free nitrogen of the atmosphere cannot be had for nothing.



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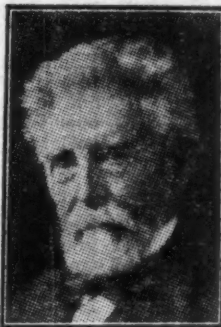
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Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
3	4	5	6	7	1	2
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

THE COUNTY AGENT AND PROFITABLE AGRICULTURE.

The county agent is a part of a great agricultural movement. This movement has for its ultimate purpose the building up of a country life that shall be wholesome, attractive, cultured, efficient, and profitable. There are many sections of our country comparatively few. The desire of these conditions, but the sections where all are found in happy unison are comparatively few. The desire of those who are thinking on rural problems is that rural communities everywhere shall be wholesome, attractive, and cultured, and that each individual shall receive a fair reward for the labor done and the capital invested. The county agent has one dominant part in this program. While he may take other parts, his primary function is to help make agriculture efficient and profitable. In proportion as agriculture is made profitable will the community become attractive, cultured, and a place wholesome and desirable to live in.

Just what is meant by a profitable agriculture? Simply this: There shall be a reasonable return on the capital invested in farming and a reasonable return for the farmer's labor and managerial ability. A farmer, like any other man in any other business, is entitled to just what he earns and no more; but what he earns should be sufficient to give him and his family some of the more essential conveniences of modern life, time for study, some recreation, and opportunity for education for his children. With some money in his pocket the farmer will support the church, place conveniences in his house, magazines and literature on the sitting-room table, and send his children to the best schools with very little outside prompting.

FEED BETTER THAN POWDERS.

The use of stock powders and patent stock feeds is a very expensive and wasteful practice. When a cow is well she needs no medicine or stimulants, and when she is sick she needs to be treated for the particular ailment she has. The lean, rough-haired, hollow-eyed condition of many cows is not always due to sickness, but generally to lack of feed or to effects of ticks. If a cow receives plenty of pea vine, soy bean, vetch, or clover and the other feeds, she will need no condition powders of any kind. When free from ticks and plenty of feed is given and she is not in good condition, then she requires special treatment by some one who knows how to treat such cases.

Live in a home, not only a house.

Alfalfa should be tried on countless farms in this country where now it is not grown. Plan to lay down a field to alfalfa next summer.

HAVE SUPPLY OF SEED CORN ON HAND EARLY, AND TEST IT.

In spite of all that has been said and done regarding the testing of seed corn, most farmers persist, year by year, in planting corn, the vitality of which they do not know. Thousands of dollars are lost annually owing to indifference and neglect in this matter. Countless bushels of corn that is low in vitality are sown each year, and sometimes the corn will not grow at all. Such cases mean either a poor crop or reseeded.

There is too much depending upon this great crop to take chances at seeding time. Every reader of the Rural World, who grows corn, should see that he is not caught napping in respect to his seed corn this season. Have the supply of seed corn on hand early and test it, no matter how certain you may be of its power to grow. By so doing, you may save yourself considerable loss when the harvest comes. Investigations at one of the experiment stations showed that it costs only five cents an acre to test seed corn and that the resultant increase in crop may be as much as ten bushels an acre. No other work on the farm gives a greater profit.

ALFALFA—FOOD FOR STOCK AND FERTILIZER FOR PLANTS.

Alfalfa is being recognized more and more as the years go by as one of the most profitable crops that the farmer can grow. No other plant can equal it as a flesh-forming or milk-producing food. Animals pastured on it show a rapid gain in condition, especially milk cows and hogs. After the first season, alfalfa will yield, according to the length of season where grown, three or more crops for hay each season for many years, and that of a food proven by analysis to be nearly equal in nutrient to bran.

Alfalfa should be given a trial on every farm where it is not known. It can be grown in any part of the country where red clover will grow, or can be made to grow. An expert authority advocates that the seed be sown only after the surface soil has become warmed, as cold and damp injures the germination of the seed. Sowing in late July or early August gives best results in the central and northern states, and in fall for the South. Where alfalfa has not been grown before, it may be necessary to inoculate the soil with the right kind of bacteria in order to get a start.

Besides its value as food for stock, alfalfa has great value as a fertilizer. By means of bacteria on its roots, it collects immense quantities of nitrogen from the air, and thus stores in the soil in a natural way large quantities of the richest and most expensive element of soil fertility. The roots of alfalfa penetrate deeply into the subsoil and bring to the sur-

face rich mineral food that could never be reached by any other plant. Its deep rooting habit opens up the subsoil and allows free access to air and water which sweeten and renovate the land. Its food value, bounteous yielding properties and important fertilizing action render it one of the most valuable plants known to agricultural science. Try it and be convinced.

GRASS SEED AS A FACTOR IN BETTER FARMING.

Good pastures and meadows occupy an important position in the economy of profitable farming. Not only does land devoted to the production of hay, or to grazing, yield good returns if rightly managed, but it makes for better distribution of the farm labor, a better balanced, and more stable type of agriculture.

This phase of farm practice has not generally been developed in this country to anything like the profitable degree which is possible. On the average farm land is seeded down mostly as a remedial measure when it gets foul with weeds. In Europe the best of land, prepared in the best way, is devoted to the production of grass. Land worth \$600 an acre is

made to pay a profit when used for grazing.

In this particular, American farmers have much to learn. An immense gain in dollars and cents would result from rejuvenating our millions of acres of neglected pastures, and from increasing by only a slight percentage the yield of our meadows. Better preparation of the land, fertilizing and the use of adaptable mixtures of pure vigorous seed, is all that is necessary. No work or investment will pay better. Meadows we must have, and much of our land is better suited to purposes of grazing than to anything else. So why not give this phase of our farming the attention that would make it pay?

Colman's Rural World will be glad to advise any of its readers, regarding the preparation of the land, and the best grasses for particular soils and other conditions.

Home improvement is contagious. Once a leading spirit in an unimproved locality sets out to beautify his premises the neighbors will soon fall into line and ere long the entire community will have a different appearance. Better to be the leader than to follow the crowd!

40 Years Ago 20 Years Ago

In Colman's Rural World.

(Issue of Jan. 23, 1875.)

There are said to be upwards of 100 private mansions near New York city which employ wind-mill power for pumping water, sawing wood, grinding, threshing, etc. . . . These mills are not only noiseless, as now constructed, but they are also self-regulating.

The potato bug is not only an expensive intrusion, but its intrusions are migratory, variable as the wind, sweeping over one section this season, leaving destruction in its path, and appearing another season in a different locality.

We (in the South) are confining ourselves too much to the production of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco, thereby greatly impoverishing our farms, and often producing more of those staples than the markets demand. . . . Let us diversify our crops. We should sow a greater breadth of land in clover and bring our farms up to a higher degree of fertility.

(Issue of Jan. 24, 1895.)

Horsemen from all over the country tell you that good horses in this section are becoming unusually scarce. It seems to be a fact that very many farmers have sold their mares and ceased raising colts for the market. There is but one outcome of this state of affairs—horses must go up in price.

Make a reputation as an honorable packer and shipper of fruit. Divers weights and measures are a hindrance to progress, as well as an "abomination to the Lord."

Canned tomatoes, corn and almost every other line of canned goods are being offered at the present time all over the United States at a great loss to the canner, and many packers already have failed. . . . There are already enough canning factories established to constantly demoralize trade, and make it impossible to pack goods, except at a loss.

Landscape Gardening

Second of Series of Articles On Improved Home Grounds---Planning the Lawn.

By The Editor

IN the practice of landscape gardening, man's imagination has an important function. It works wonders. Given a grain of sand, a drop of water and a leaf of a tree, man, in imagination, can construct the entire scheme of landscape effect. He can make the lawn, the terrace, fountains, ponds; he can group the trees and the shrubs and the flowers effectively—the greater the imagination, the greater the probability of achievement.

The imagination must be exercised in laying out and planning the home grounds. One must see in his mind not only immediate results, but also he must look beyond the present and plan and plant to produce the effect desired in the future.

In producing landscape effects, the treatment of the lawn is next in importance to the house itself. The lawn is the heart of the picture and all other factors perform their special functions only when they serve to develop and improve its attractions. The lawn is the fundamental consideration—the basis of the whole scheme of decorative gardening. Without a good lawn, one cannot complete the work of landscape gardening. There would be nothing upon which to build one's ideal, nothing upon which to work out the scheme that has been pictured in the imagination for the adornment of the home surroundings.

The acme of perfection in lawns is found notably in England. Some authorities on landscape architecture, particularly English ones, state that a similar state of perfection cannot be reached in this country. This is a mistake. In former times, perhaps, lack of attention (not fault of climate) made the comparison unfavorable to our country. Since then there has been a change. Today no finer lawns can be found than many of those that form a part of the urban and suburban homes and of the parks of America. The turf of English parks requires less care than ours, however, as plenty of moisture in summer and comparative mildness of climate in winter give England the advantage.

Planning the Lawn.

The lawn lends dignity and gives a rational and admirable setting for the house. To get the greatest possible results from a lawn, one must begin well; the after-care will then be much easier. On very small lots, the lawn should be level. On larger areas, it should slope away from the buildings. It is wonderful how, on even a fairly small place, the landscape idea being kept strictly in view, the most picturesque effect can be obtained by a skillfully graded lawn combined with a proper arrangement of trees and shrubbery. Character to the place is given by the contour of the surface. A lawn that gradually slopes away from the buildings or one separately located but with a slightly crowning center or graceful undulations has a more pleasing appearance than a low-lying lawn with a depression in the center.

In nature, more delight is given by hills and valleys than by level stretches of country. The same effect may be produced on the home grounds, modified, of course, to suit the situation and size of the area. Undulations should be produced when the size of the grounds and other circumstances will permit. On small lots, straight surface lines may be more in keeping with the surroundings. On steep hillsides, the grounds may have to be terraced. This will add much to the appearance of the place, but it is expensive.

Keep the lawn open in front of the house. An open expanse of green gives an air of breath and extent that cannot be secured by other means. Have the lawn as wide as possible and group the trees and shrubs on the borders. These borders should

be planted irregularly with grass running into the openings between and apparently behind the clumps of shrubbery. This makes the lawn appear as though it extended much farther than it really does. By preserving these openings, we may appropriate to ourselves distant scenes that may be made to appear as a part of the completed picture. The expanse of turf should broaden and increase as it leaves the house. This factor is secured likewise by grouping and arranging the trees and shrubs with the purpose in view. Generally speaking, the outline of the home landscape idea is to have a properly located house, an open lawn and plantations of trees and shrubs at the back and on the borders.

Depressions and low-lying places in the center of a lawn should be filled with soil, with a few inches of good surface soil on top. On the character of the soil depends the luxuriance or the poverty of the turf. Low, marshy ground on large areas, that are intended for parks and ex-



No Shrub is More Appreciated or More Worth Having Than the Lilac.

tensive private estates, may often be drained dry instead of being raised higher with earth filling. They may then be seeded. These may also be turned into ponds or water gardens. The next article of this series will discuss the general arrangement of trees and shrubs.

OPEN HEAD FRUIT TREE BEST FOR MISSOURI VALLEY.

Fruit trees should be pruned in this section of the country as well as in most others to an open top, an open spreading head, according to Dr. J. C. Whitten of the Missouri College of Agriculture. In an address given during Farmers' Week at Columbia, he said that this idea was contrary to the prevailing idea held by Missouri valley fruit growers of the last quarter of a century. The theory of the idea they would accept and at the same time neglect its practice.

In the foggy, humid climates of the old world of the New England states, and of the eastern coast region, the old custom of shaping tall trees to be open at the top was retained until a few years ago. This practice migrated westward with the first invasion of the west by the pioneers. In this sunny climate, adjacent to the then arid and unbroken prairies, it was found that high open tops permitted of great damage from sun scald on the trunks and main limbs. Also twisting and subsequent cracking of the limbs resulted from the strong winds and abnormal windfalls were experienced.

At that time, the Ben Davis was grown almost exclusively, it being one of the most symmetrical trees and needing less pruning than the other was found to result in serious cankerous growths, when limbs of over one-half inch in diameter were cut back, so was abandoned to a great extent. The growers did not consider that this was a varietal peculiarity, so considered all varieties in the same light. They went too far in the other va-

rieties in not pruning, and thereby did not admit sunlight which resulted in poor bearing of these other varieties.

Within the last decade, the better varieties of apples have been cultivated, such as Jonathan, Grimes Golden, Delicious, Yorks, etc. With the introduction of these better varieties came a receptive attitude on the part of the grower for theoretical horticulture, which has been proven to be practical.

Trees are now being cut back. Trunks are not allowed to exceed two feet in height, the average being from one to two feet. To form the desired open spreading head, the central leader is cut out, leaving but from three to five main limbs to form the frame work of the new head. Allow these limbs to sub-branch but don't neglect to prune the small twigs and branches all around the outside of the tree.

Such heads as advocated by the professor permit of more sunshine, better aeration, the production of more fruit which is of better quality and color, and greater ease of harvesting.

SUCCESS WITH HANGING BASKETS IN THE HOUSE.

Last year I visited a farm home which was almost a bower because of plants which the hostess grew in her windows. There was no greenhouse on the place, but one might have sup-

posed there was, so well grown did the plants appear.

In nearly every window hung a basket, a veritable hanging garden. In some there was only one kind of plant, but in the majority several species were growing luxuriantly. As I had failed with hanging baskets I was curious to learn the secret of her success. She claimed no secrets at all. What she did was to confine her selection of plants to such as do well in baskets and to take good care of the watering.

The baskets were prepared in the usual way with moss next to the wires and soil containing the plant inside. Some of the baskets were rather larger than ordinarily seen in homes and I commented upon it. My hostess explained that she was trying an experiment with these. In the centers of each was a two, or a two and one-half inch flower pot filled with water. The drainage hole had been corked when the basket was filled with plants in the fall, and instead of taking the basket down to soak in a tub my hostess had only to fill the pot as occasion required. The water seeped through the pot and the plants got all they needed in this way. Not only that but liquid manure was added to the water as occasion seemed to demand. Certainly the plants seemed to be thriving in these baskets as well as in the baskets that had to be dipped.

One of the "baskets" was really a big crock full of water. In it was a magnificent plant of asparagus sprengeri. Some of the stems were fully a yard long and very leafy. The basket proper had been made in the usual way with soil when the thought struck my hostess that since this plant is a very thirsty one it might like to paddle all the time. So she placed the basket in the crock which was wired to a stout hook above the window. Certainly appearances seemed to indicate that the plant was enjoying itself. Like the other plants

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it received an occasional feed of liquid manure.

Another experiment my hostess was trying was to grow plants in suspended pots and tin or other metal receptacles. These things she was finding more satisfactory than the wire and moss baskets (except the ones with the little pots of water already mentioned). The metal and crockery baskets dry out more slowly than the moss lined wire ones and therefore demand less watering.

Among the plants which were proving satisfactory in her hanging baskets the following are all that I remember: Wandering Jew, ageratum, alyssum, dracena, asparagus (both sprengeri and plumosus) viny and shrubby geraniums, periwinkle, dusty miller, Kentia (or properly Howea) palm, Araca palm, fuchsia, heliotrope, begonia, nasturtium, and several others.

The palms and dracenas were small specimens, but just the things to give height to the baskets. The vines were abundant enough in nearly all cases to hide the basket completely. And the low growing ageratum and alyssums kept a continuous fusillade of bloom in which the other flowering plants joined at frequent intervals.—Successful Farming.

PREVENTING WINTER-KILLING OF FRUIT TREES.

We have all had some experience in winter-killing of fruit, but perhaps many of us are none the wiser for the experience except in noting the great difference of opinion which prevails regarding the causes of this trouble. To prevent the young wood from being killed back it must be made to ripen properly in the fall. This may be accomplished by giving attention to the drainage of the soil so that it will dry out in the fall and check the growth of the trees. Naturally the destruction of the roots is a much more serious matter. The death of fruit tree roots is almost due to improper soil conditions. Trees in sod are rarely killed in winter. Likewise a grass mulch about the roots gives them ample protection.

Again, the roots are comparatively safe from harm if the soil contains humus such as would be obtained from thorough mulching. Small trees may be well protected by throwing a few shovelfuls of soil or manure about the base. Drainage is also important in preserving the roots from damage. It should always be remembered that trees which are allowed to remain infested with fungous diseases or insect pests are far more likely to die in winter than are healthy trees. Attention to the general health of the trees and to proper soil conditions furnish the best possible means of warding off the danger of winter-killing. The methods suggested are not difficult to apply, and are such as should prevail on every well-regulated fruit farm.—F. H. Sweet, Waynesboro, Va.

The Two-Family Garden

Means More for the Farm, for the Home Table and the Family Purse.

THE garden spot is the most productive fraction of an acre on most farms, yet on many it is often one of the most neglected in many respects. In the hurry and rush of the spring work it is mowed, or partly planted, and then the care of it falls to the women and children. If the farmer were to carefully consider the proportion of the family living that comes from the garden, he would realize that it deserves much more careful attention than it receives from him.

Not only can the garden be made much more profitable, and help out the family ration by increasing it and also by balancing it somewhat better, but it can be made a means of considerable supplement to the income received from the principal farm industries. By having a two-family garden—that is, raising garden stuff enough for two families and finding a customer in town or city who would like to have garden (and other) products direct from the farm at least once each week—more could be realized from the farm, both for the family table and the family purse. Many a town or city housewife would be glad to receive a good-sized market basketful of fresh garden stuff directly from the producer by parcel post, express, or direct delivery by the farmer's own conveyance—whichever would prove the most satisfactory and economical.

Consider the Needs.

While there is quite a list of vegetables that can be grown in practically any garden, yet very many gardens are limited to a comparatively small number of vegetables, a few others being included rather incidentally. In undertaking to conduct a two-family garden one of the first things of importance is to secure contact with the town or city consumer to be supplied. This is important because the city family has probably been using many kinds of vegetables that the farmer has not raised, at least not in any quantity, and the plans for next year's garden should be begun as early as possible. The kinds of vegetables to be raised should be decided upon after learning the quantities and kinds used by the city family concerned, good seed secured in plenty of time, and such work done toward the preparation of the garden as the weather will allow. Winter vegetables, as well as those used direct from the garden in summer, should be kept in mind. These include not only such as dry navy, kidney, and lima beans, but also lettuce, kale, spinach, cabbage, celery, carrots, turnips, and the like, depending on the particular section of the country. As already stated, the town or city consumer will likely desire vegetables that are not now particularly used or cared for by the farm family, but the aim should be to produce that which would be desired by the customer as well as that desired by the farm family if the plan is to succeed.

Grow Quality Crops.

In planning for a two-family garden, not only should the different kinds of vegetables be provided for but particular attention should be paid to the desires of the customer with reference to quality. Many city housewives, for instance, may desire stringless beans; when they ask for these they have in mind more a quality than a varietal name, and if they ask for stringless beans and are assured that they can receive them, and then when they come to use them find that they have strings, they will not only be disappointed to a considerable extent but discouraged at the idea of direct marketing as being preferable to securing their vegetables in the ordinary way from the city market or grocery store. While it will not be possible to cater to all the whims of the would-be consumer, it must be kept in mind that the farmer's family usually takes such quality as is produced without any

particular questioning, but when a city consumer orders from a farmer he expects to get produce of a quality which he has in mind, and every endeavor should be made to meet his reasonable requirements so that the business may be established upon a mutual satisfactory working basis. Give a purchaser what he or she wants and is willing to pay for.

Not only will this plan provide an outlet for vegetables (and it is practically as easy to raise vegetables for two families as for one); but it will also establish a contact through which various other farm products may be marketed.

WINTER CARE OF ASPARAGUS.

Much of the success with asparagus results from treatment at other times than during the growing season. In fact, the yield depends but little on the immediate treatment during the cutting season. "The first step in the winter care of asparagus," says Professor Montgomery of the Ohio College of Agriculture, "is the removal and burning of the tops at the close of the season. This serves a two-fold purpose, 1. it destroys many of the spores which are responsible for the prevalence of asparagus rust, and it eliminates to a large degree the hibernating places for the asparagus beetle during the winter season." He says that at the university gardens, the cutting of the tops is delayed until after heavy frost. A sharp hoe or scythe is used to cut the tops which are gathered into large heaps and when reasonably dry are burned. The tops are extremely difficult to work into the soil in the fall of the year and the necessary organic matter may be more easily added as barnyard manure.

The next step is to apply stable manure to the ground during the winter after the ground has frozen to some extent. Apply the manure at the rate of from 20 to 30 tons per acre and spread evenly over the surface. The manure should remain on the ground until spring when the coarser portion may be removed to allow a thorough disking of the ground before the edible stalks approach in the soil, adds some fertility, protects the plants from excessive freezing, and, provided the mulch is removed in early spring, advances the growing season. If the mulch is not removed early in the spring, it only serves to retain the frost in the ground and so delays growth.

VEGETABLES FOR ORNAMENT AS WELL AS FOR USE.

Although the culinary value of the crops grown in the vegetable garden is the most important factor to be considered, there is no reason why the garden cannot be made a place of beauty as well. But for the commonplace way in which we are accustomed to regard nearly all vegetables, many of them would be favored as much for ornamental purposes as for cooking. Some kinds have a real ornamental value and this should be taken into consideration when making plans. The arrangement of classes also can be made to serve in producing an ornamental effect. The method of harvesting also has a bearing in this respect.

In most kitchen gardens there are nooks and corners and one or more sides of plots that could be made more acceptable to the eye by the use of some material for edging. Nothing is better for this purpose than parsley—and what plant is more beautiful in foliage than this? The leaves of the carrot have a similar charm, but this crop does not adapt itself to the purpose so well as parsley. Leave room this spring on the sides of plots for rows of parsley and keep them clipped if necessary. Sow the parsley only on the sides that run with the rows. Edging is not practicable along the ends of

the rows. These can be kept neat by a little attention in the way of having them uniform in length and in removing leaves that overhang too much or sprawl on the walks.

If it is thought that the supply of parsley will be too great, some other garden herbs may be used in some of the available places.

When planning the garden for usefulness, consider also an arrangement that will be as ornamental as facilities will allow. Do not sow a row of beets, then a row of radish, and next a row of parsnips, and so forth. Group each kind together or in different lots of a number of rows each and have the taller growing kinds at the back or in the middle of the plot, and others in rotation as height decreases, from these points outwards. On the fences all around and on buildings grow annual flowering vines; or, if edible things are wanted, grow pole beans, scarlet runner beans, cucumbers, squash and tomatoes, trained to occupy all the space. Sweet corn may serve to hide the fence on one side.

Many kitchen gardens that appear trim and nice in the early part of the season often are spoiled in appearance by untidy methods of harvesting the crop. When a half dozen bunches of lettuce or a dozen beets are wanted for the day's use, they are pulled all from one spot; and thus the rows are made ragged long before it is necessary. Neatness and order can be prolonged by selecting the crops wanted from various places in the row—individually, not collectively. Oftentimes also plants are broken off or bent over unnecessarily.

All these things play their part in making and maintaining a garden that is ornamental or otherwise, as the case may be. It is just as easy to have a vegetable garden that will please the eye as well as the palate, as to have one that serves only the one purpose—

and those that are ornamental are doubly acceptable in and to the other sense.

HAND AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Farmers and gardeners are all too often neglectful of the importance of having suitable and high quality implements for hand and small garden work. They spend large amounts on big machinery for operations in the field, but cannot see the waste that is going on through their failure to use intensive tools in the smaller phases of production.

Aside from its purely attractive feature, the home garden can be made, proportionately, one of the most profitable things on the farm, and it requires but a small amount of labor and intelligence to bring truly wonderful results from it. The prime essential is, of course, a variety of good plantings. Almost equal to this, however, is the question of proper tools. Nine farmers out of ten will be amazed at the real saving that can be accomplished in the home economics by having a well-kept, properly-cultivated garden.

Small hand planters and cultivators, wheel and one-horse plows, seeders, ridgers and rakes, hoes, spades, and all the other appliances for this kind of work should be of highest quality—it will be found to pay in the end. And the amount of labor that can be avoided, as well as the number of operations that can be simplified and made easier, is really wonderful.

COW PEAS—Michigan Favorite, New Era and Whippoorwill Cow Peas. Reclaimed and high germination. L. C. BROWN, Lagrange, Illinois.

Peach and Apple Trees 2c and Up

Plum, Pear, Cherry, Strawberry, etc.—Catalog Free. TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 88, CLEVELAND, TENN.

NEARLY FREE

THIS BIG 3½ FOOT TELESCOPE

with Patented Solar Eye Piece

Here's a bargain. Never before has it been possible to obtain a Multi-focal telescope with solar eyepiece attachment for less than \$8 to \$10. But because we have made special arrangements with the inventor, and pay no patent royalties, and have them made in tremendous quantities by a large manufacturer in Europe with cheap labor, we are enabled to give you this outfit, provided you will send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year, new or renewal subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD and 25 cents extra to help pay mailing and packing charges on the telescope outfit (total \$1.25). Think of it—the solar eye-piece alone is worth more than that amount in the pleasure it gives—seeing the sun spots as they appear, and inspecting solar eclipses.



The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope has a multiplicity of uses—its pleasure is never dimmed—each day discovers some new delight. Distinguish faces blocks away. Read signs invisible to the naked eye. Use it in cases of emergency.

Take the Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope with you on pleasure and vacation trips, and you can take in all the scenery at a glance—ships miles out; mountains, encircled by vapors; bathers in the surf; tourists climbing up the winding paths.

Used as a microscope it is found of infinite value in discovering microbes and germs in plants and seeds, etc.

The Excelsior Multi-focal Telescope is mechanically correct—brass-bound, brass safety cap to exclude dust. Powerful lenses, scientifically grounded and adjusted. Handy to carry—will go in pocket when closed, but when opened is over 3½ feet long. Circumference, 3½ inches. Herebefore telescopes of this size, with solar eyepiece and multi-focal lenses, have sold for \$8 to \$10, or even more. We do not claim our telescope is as nice and expensive in every particular of construction as a \$10 telescope should be, but it would be unreasonable; but it is a positive wonder for the price. Each telescope is provided with 2 interchangeable objective lenses—one for ordinary range and hazy atmosphere, the other for extra long range in clear atmosphere, increasing the power and utility of Telescope about 50 per cent.

COULD COUNT CATTLE NEARLY 30 MILES AWAY
P. S. Patton, Arkansas City, Kansas, writes: "Can count cattle nearly 30 miles; can see large ranch 17 miles east, and can tell colors and count windows in house."

SAW AN ECLIPSE OF SUN
L. S. Henry, The Saxon, New York, writes: "Your solar eyepiece is a great thing. I witnessed the eclipse at the Austrian Tyrol when the sun was almost 80 per cent concealed."

COULD SEE SUN SPOTS
Rutland, Vt., Feb. 14, 1910.—Telescope arrived O. K. I have seen the spots on the sun for the first time in my life.—Dan C. Safford.



Interchangeable Extra Long Range Objective Lenses; it increases the power 50 per cent.

LIMITED OFFER

Send us \$1.00 to pay for a one year extension on your subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, and 25 cents extra to help pay mailing and packing charges on the complete telescope outfit, which will be sent postpaid (total amount to remit, \$1.25). Absolute guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded. DO IT NOW.

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718 LUCAS AVE., ST. LOUIS, MO.



CATTLE FOR BEEF AND FOR MILK

A PRACTICAL STORY OF SUCCESS
WITH STOCK CATTLE.

One of the many successful stock men of Kansas, Mr. R. F. Sampson, believes that stock cattle should be a source of profit to every farmer who is sufficiently interested in the stock raising industry to give the matter of breeding and caring for the animals proper attention. Mr. Sampson is of the opinion that the stockman should have plenty of pasture land. Also he should not forget the fact that the silo is one of the greatest boons to the cattle raising industry which the country has ever experienced.

The cows, calves, heifers and young steers upon Mr. Sampson's farm are classed as stock cattle. At the present time this farmer has eighty head of young steers. The steers are kept in separate quarters from the cows and young calves. He has no heifers at present.

The fall and winter feeding of these young steers is carried on systematically. Nothing is left to chance. The animals are fed regularly, have access to a plentiful supply of drinking water at all times, and a close scrutiny is kept over them so, if an animal should contract some ailment, treatment could begin in time to prevent serious loss.

Alfalfa hay makes up the bulk of the feeding ration. This farmer believes that calves will make the maximum growth when fed plenty of alfalfa hay. A large feeding rack runs along one side of the corral, where the calves receive their hay when the weather is pleasant. A warm shed is provided for the animals for use when the weather is cold or wet.

"You cannot expect the stocker to make you a profit if everything possible is not done for his comfort," explained Mr. Sampson. "The young steer can be stunted easily if he is fed the wrong ration or is exposed to severe winter storms.

"It is a mistake to deprive stock cattle of exercise. Young stock steers, such as the ones in my corral, will do better in every way if they have opportunities to take regular exercise. The winter corrals should be rather large. It is a good plan to have two corrals for a herd of stock cattle. The animals can be kept in a small corral, which adjoins the shed, at feeding time, or when the weather is severe. They can stay in the large corral a good part of the time when the weather is favorable."

This farmer has found from experience that there are a variety of rough feeds which can be fed to stock cattle to advantage. Sowed cane, kafir, milo, feterita, millet, corn fodder (preferably shredded) and alfalfa (or other clover) hay will all be relished by the animals, providing the different feeds have been cured properly. Alfalfa and silage come first; they contain a larger percentage of flesh and bone-building elements than others mentioned.

"When I want a real good rough feed for growing calves," explained the farmer, "I mix oats and cow peas. The abundance of protein in this combination produces rapid growth. There is such an abundance of roughness which can be grown in the Middle West, that few stockmen should have cause to complain of the lack of feed."

The stock cows upon this farm are to be the mothers of future herds. The owner realizes that if the animals are to produce strong, healthy offspring, they must be well nourished. He never attempts to economize by cutting down the ration for his stock cows. The cows are kept in separate quarters. They receive all the bright roughness they will eat, and also are fed a small amount of grain occasionally. The owner

does not attempt to keep the stock cows fat; as long as they are in good flesh they will produce the highest grade calves. Mr. Sampson believes it is advisable to introduce new blood into the herd occasionally.

"The fact is," he remarked, "a bunch of cattle will run out the same as seed corn. By introducing new blood occasionally the herd will improve. I always select a high grade bull. The pure-bred animal, that possesses the qualities of a good breeder, is the type to select. I know of one man who has thirty cows. He attempted to economize by purchasing a cheap bull; as a result, he now has a herd of young stuff in his corrals which cannot be classed as high grade. Ordinary stock cows will usually produce good calves if the male is of the right type; but if the male is a scrub the calves will likely be light-boned, small and otherwise generally undesirable."

Stock cattle grow into money rapidly upon this farm. The owner never sells any grain or rough feed. He usually buys an additional supply of feed if he winters an unusually large herd of stockers.

"Upon either rough or smooth land," said he, "stock cattle will make the owner money. Renters can get a start in life if they take pains to accumulate a herd of cattle. The cattle raising industry certainly is filled with opportunities for all farmers. 'More cattle' should be the slogan!"—Clement White, Kansas.

RELATION OF THE BANKER TO LIVE STOCK FARMER.

"Kansas is now the sunshine spot of the world," declared M. L. McClure, a member of the Federal Reserve Board of the Kansas City district, in an address on the "Relation of the Banker to the Live Stock Farmer" before the statewide institute at the Kansas State Agricultural College. "Besides the enormous wheat crop raised this year, Kansas has marketed at Kansas City 809,767 cattle, 1,500,000 hogs, 317,000 sheep, 46,600 horses and mules with a value of about \$78,000,000. That is good business for the bankers and for the farmers.

"The beef herds in the United States have decreased from 54,000,000 head in 1893 to 35,000,000 head in 1914. This explains the high cost of beef. The great problem to be solved at the present time is how to increase the beef herds in the United States. The individual farmer must go into the raising of calves wherever it is possible. It takes work to handle a breeding herd of cattle but the profits are proportional. I think it would assist some for the United States government to lease to cattle raisers, subject to settlement, the public lands for periods of five years and allow fencing.

"A way ought to be provided so that cattle raisers can borrow money for long periods, from three to five years, on breeding herds. It is impossible at the present time with short time loans secured from local banks to finance the cattle breeding proposition.

"The interest of the banker is identical with the interest of the cattle raiser. The prosperity of the banker depends on the prosperity of the farmer. The best investment for the banker is his cattle loans. There has never been enough money to handle the live stock business in Kansas. In Kansas City, \$60,000,000 is loaned annually to the live stock interests."

Mr. McClure then took up a discussion of the federal reserve, showing how the reserve banks are to be managed and the probable effect upon business and the farming interests of the country. He especially pointed out its effect on farmers who desire long time loans. In conclusion he said:

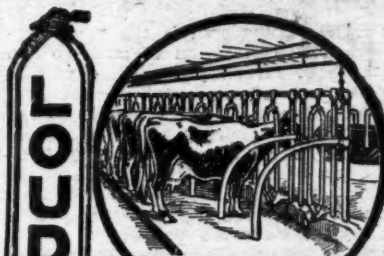
"I believe we are at this time facing the greatest revival of business we have had in a number of years. If the war continues any length of time, every working man in the United States will have employment and the products of farm and factory will sell freely at high prices."

INCREASING MILK PRODUCTION.

It begins to appear as though the country has passed through its era of hysteria over milk and that confidence is taking the place of a general fear among all classes of milk consumers over the question of quality or lack of quality. To what extent regulation is responsible for the change we leave to the dairymen and dealers. But the fact remains that milk is vastly better than it used to be and the public likes it better. This is shown by the fact that our dealers are reaching farther into the rural districts for milk and are demanding more and more. Wherever you eat in public restaurants, hotels and dining cars you see more of the patrons calling for milk. This is particularly noticeable among business and professional people, those who have found that wholesome milk feeds the body, that it digests easily and is ever so much better than stimulants. "Booze" is finding a real enemy in milk.

A factor of importance in increasing milk consumption is to be found in the power of suggestion. A railroad line that has made a specialty of a certain brand of certified milk, which fact it places conspicuously on its menu, has a large call for it among its patrons. Neat appearing delivery wagons, with attractive advertising signs drawing attention to the milk, is an inviting feature. Billboards and street car advertising is being used to splendid advantage by progressive dealers to present in a concise statement the reason for using this or that brand of milk. Back of their constant repetition is the power of suggestion and that it is eliminating wrong impressions about milk from the minds of the consuming public there is no doubt. A whole lot of milk has been honestly criticised, much of it has been slandered, but we have come through it with a

wholesome appreciation of nature's best gift in the way of food for man. The work should be kept up, and if it is, raw milk consumption will take its place along-side of bread as an article of universal diet.—Pacific Dairy Review.



LOUDON STALLS and STANCHIONS

The Clean-Cut Simplicity of Loudon Stalls and Stanchions in design and construction; their absolute freedom from dirt-gathering cracks, crevices, corners or attachments, make them the only really sanitary barn equipment. The Superior Flexibility of the Loudon Stanchion permits the cow to lie down or rise without the dangerous straining common to the more rigid type. The Loudon Stanchion (all steel or wood-lined) is an absolutely safe and comfortable stanchion.

Loudon Stalls and Stanchions are built of the finest, high-carbon tubular steel and are exceptionally strong, easily installed and cost no more than wood.

We also manufacture Feed and Litter Carriers, Spring-balanced Mangers and Manger Partitions, Bird-proof Barn Door Hangers, Hay Tools, Power Hoists; Calf, Bull, Cow and Pig Pens, Window Ventilators, Etc.

Write us for Free Illustrated Catalogs, or see your dealer. We can be of service to you in planning your new barn. Our barn experts will give you FREE sketches and suggestions that will be of value. Write us.

LOUDON MACHINERY CO.
(Established 1867)
5801 Briggs Ave. (113) Fairfield Iowa

Comfort for the Cow



Parlor Lamp and Two Vases FREE

I HAVE SELECTED the prettiest Parlor Lamp and two Vases I could find to give to my friends. The above picture shows the beautiful Lamp and Vases, and gives a faint idea of the beautiful rich floral design and the size of each piece. As soon as you send in the coupon below I will mail you a large picture of the entire set, showing each article in all the pretty colors of red, white, green and blue, showing just exactly how the set will look when you take it out of the box in your own home.

The decorations on the big parlor lamp and the two vases are guaranteed hand painted. The lamp stands 18 inches, and will light up the darkest corners of any size room. The vases are 7 inches high. The combination of blue, green, white and red, makes the most popular design yet produced in parlor lamp and vases. Fashionable, stylish, artistic and serviceable. The lamp and the two vases delight the most fastidious housekeeper. When you get this lamp on your table you will have something to be proud of indeed. And we don't want you to pay us a cent of your money for them. What we ask you to do is so easy you will never miss the spare time it will take, and the pleasure the parlor lamp and the two vases give will be with you for years.

In addition to the lovely parlor lamp and the two vases I will also give 41 extra gifts. These 41 extra gifts are also free. I pack them in the crate with your parlor lamp and the two vases.

Fill out the coupon below and I will send you prepaid a big sample set of beautiful large Art and Religious pictures, printed in many gorgeous colors. These magnificent pictures are ready for framing and your friends will be wild to get a set like yours. When you have received them show the pictures to your friends and tell them about a special big 25-cent offer I will authorize you to make them. When you have interested only a few of your friends in my big offer the big beautiful parlor lamp and the two vases will be yours. Put your name on the coupon and send it at once. It costs you nothing to sign the coupon—I take all the risk.

SEND NO MONEY

Century Mercantile Co.,

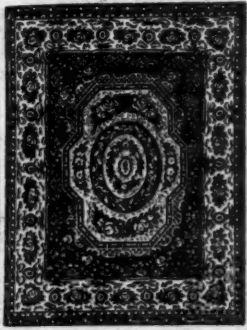
St. Louis, Mo.:

Please send me free and postpaid the big sample set of beautiful pictures, together with large illustration in colors of the Parlor Lamp and Vases, and tell me about the 41 extra gifts.

Name

Address

Seamless Velvet Rug Bargain



No. MM100. Beautiful Seamless Velvet Rug in elegant new design, 8x12 ft. Woven of best wearing yarn in a pattern that is sure to please. Has rich medallion center and harmonizing border of Tan Green, Brown, Red and light colorings. This is a very choice rug and one from which lasting service can be had. Bargain price only

\$14.75
No Money
In Advance

"Wonder" Dress Form Bargain

No. MM114. "Wonder" Dress Form. Positively the only dress form that can be adjusted separately for neck, shoulders, bust, waist, hips, skirt, etc. Instantly regulated and set; school girl can operate it. No mechanism to get out of order. Once set, adjustment won't slip. Punctureless and practically unbreakable. A household necessity. Saves cost of dress making and you obtain a stylish, perfect fit.

\$10.98

No Money In Advance

"Regent" Range Bargain



No. MM112. Embodies every practical modern improvement known to the stove builder's art. Complete with high oven. Made of best cast iron in very finest manner. Large oven 16x16x11 in. in size; duplex grates; 6-hole top; oven thermometer, improved fire system and steel high cabinet. A splendid baker both on top and bottom and a fuel saver. Trimmed in silver nickel. Cast enclosed reservoir. Price, without reserve, \$22.78. With reserve, \$27.78.

No Money
In Advance

Dining Table Bargain



No. MM106. An example of the great value offered by Hartman. Made of solid oak with rich golden finish, beautifully polished. Top is 42 ins. in diameter and is supplied with extra leaves so as to extend to 6 ft. when opened. Better workmanship could not be supplied even at much higher prices. The massive pedestal is supported by strong legs, heavy carved claw feet. The design is pleasing.

\$8.68
No Money
In Advance

Aluminum Cooking Set Bargain



No. MM107. 17 piece, complete, full size Kitchen Set made of sanitary, pure sheet aluminum of a hard and heavy gauge. Will outlast ordinary kitchen utensils many times over. It is light, indestructible and does not scratch, corrode, chip or peel, and heats quickly and evenly. Set of 17 pieces includes everything needed for cooking.

\$5.95

No Money In Advance

Hercules Never-Leak Roofing Bargain

Hercules Never-Leak Flint Surfaced Reversible Roofing. Outlasts any other roofing made; will not leak or dry out, or crack. Adds to appearance of any building. Of exceptionally high quality—best long fibre wool felt obtainable. Mechanically saturated with best water-proofing compound known, pure asphalt. Coated one side with fine flint sand. Lay either side to weather, over old shingles if desired. Each roll complete, 32 in. wide, contains 100 sq. ft. Nails and cement included. We control entire output and guarantee that not one ounce of inferior material is used. Don't buy roofing anywhere until you send for samples and make comparisons, or order direct from this advertisement. Our binding guarantee protects you. Reversible Roofing Bargains at our prices.

No. MM117. 1 Ply, Weight 35 lbs., Guaranteed, Price per roll..... **\$.95**
No. MM117. 2 Ply, Weight 45 lbs., Guaranteed, Price per roll..... **\$1.25**
No. MM117. 3 Ply, Weight 55 lbs., Guaranteed, Price per roll..... **\$1.58**

Guaranteed Ready Mixed Paint Bargain

Reskote Ready Mixed Paint is made of the best and purest ingredients, made to give unusual satisfaction and a lasting testimonial of Hartman's great values. We control the output and can guarantee Reskote against peeling, blistering, chalking or rubbing off, and to spread easier, cover more surface, make a better finish and last longer than any other paint regardless of brand or price. Either you or a painter may use Reskote with equally satisfactory results. You can't afford to neglect any building or structure you own when we sell guaranteed paint at these prices and give you 6, 9 and 12 months to pay for it. Order from this advertisement—our guarantee protects you.



No Money
In Advance

Write for
Special
Paint and
Roofing
Booklet

HARTMAN'S SPECIAL FARM CREDIT PLAN

We want every reader of this publication to thoroughly understand how satisfying and how easy it is to furnish the entire home or to secure odd pieces of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Silverware, Draperies, etc., from this mammoth Hartman Institution—America's greatest homefurnishing concern—which has originated the most liberal, most practical, fair and square Farm Credit Plan exclusively for the benefit of all who depend upon crops and live stock for their income, and Hartman asks

No Money In Advance

This, the most popular, liberal and most satisfactory credit plan ever devised, enables every farm dweller to take advantage of Hartman's tremendous bargains—to order from Hartman anything and everything wanted—without sending a single penny with the order—and

Pay In 6, 9 and 12 Months NO INTEREST CHARGED

No other house offers such a plan—only the great house of Hartman with its enormous capital, 22 big retail stores and gigantic mail order house is able to offer such a liberal credit plan. We know that most farmers meet their obligations when they sell their crops or live stock. That's when you can settle with us—pay all or part in 6, 9 and 12 months. Hartman knows farmers are responsible people. Hartman trusts you and has originated this wonderful convenience for you so that you can use your cash for emergencies. At the same time you buy at—

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES

Our \$10,000,000 purchasing power affords the greatest money-saving opportunity ever offered you. We have scoured the world's markets for the best values, bought the entire outputs of biggest factories and smallest prices right down to rock-bottom to give you—in addition to our liberal credit plan—the most wonderful bargains you ever heard of.

No Reference Asked

For 50 years we have shipped dependable household goods to every section of the United States on credit, to be paid for in small payments, and our plan has proven tremendously satisfactory, and now we welcome the credit account of every farm dweller, no matter where he lives, no matter what his needs. You are not required to send us any references—no red tape—everything confidential—no interest to pay—no mortgage. We extend to you a wide open helpful credit account—ask no security—no guarantee. We have no salesmen to annoy you—no collectors to call for payments. Order what you want, make payments to suit your convenience. Most liberal and most satisfactory plan ever before offered. Thousands of farmers' homes everywhere beautifully furnished by Hartman's Special Farm Credit Plan thoroughly prove our every claim.

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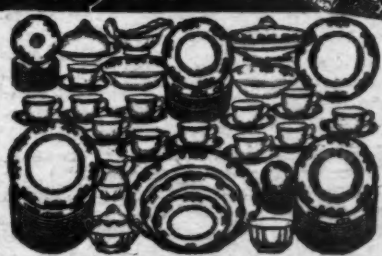
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Pay In
6, 9 and
12 Months



Dinner Set Bargain

No. MM108. Royal Blue and Gold 100-piece Dinner Set. An extra value at our low price. It is double fired and beautifully glazed. The pattern is conservative, of rich royal blue with coin gold hand decorations which stand out elegantly on the pure whiteness of the background. Complete service for 12 persons. Price complete..... **\$10.95**

No Money In Advance

Three-Piece Library Set Bargain



No. MM109. This elegant solid oak, fumed finish, three-piece Library Set is made in the newest style, upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather. Table is very rigidly constructed with square edge top measuring 36x42 inches in size and has convenient book shelf at either end—an exceedingly desirable feature—a strong lower shelf and brace adds strength and rigidity. The luxurious Rocker and solid comfort Arm Chair are made to match, having paneled backs with upper and outside panels upholstered and seats set on four springs, expertly filled and upholstered. The price you pay us for this remarkable Library Set is less than the average dealer has to pay the manufacturer. When you see it you will understand why Hartman made in the way of value giving. Price of complete set..... **\$11.78**

Order anything you want right from this page advertisement. You need send no money in advance. Pay in 6, 9 and 12 months. Anything you receive from us that is not entirely satisfactory you may return and we will pay freight charged both ways.

Comfortable Rocker Bargain



No. MM116. Large, comfortable Rocker at a bargain price. Made of solid oak in golden finish in a very choice design. Upholstered with "Imperial" Spanish brown leather on seat and back. Seat has four springs and is stuffed with tow and cotton. Front and back posts are hand-carved. Best front platform and back is button tufted. Has strong posts and runners. Great value..... **\$3.45**

No Money
In Advance

Refrigerator Bargain

No. MM103. Sanitary high class Refrigerator. Best construction so as to be colorless and perfectly economical. Has best cold air circulation, which together with superior method of insulation works wonders in saving ice. Size, 48 ins. high, 20 1/2 ins. wide, 18 1/2 ins. deep. Large provision chamber. **\$12.85**

No Money In Advance



Royal Columbian Sewing Machine Bargain



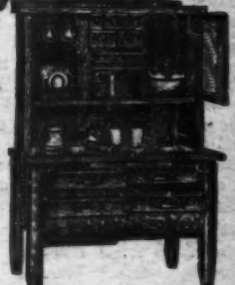
This Sewing Machine has 6 drawers, drop head, automatic lift, ball bearing, panel front, full quarter sawed oak cabinet, rich golden color. Decorated head. Nickel trimmed. Positive square foot motion feed. Easily adjusted side tension; automatic tension release. Automatic bobbin winder and polly wheel. Positive take-up. Plank top. Steel pin-man. Iron stand. Free: Nickel plated attachments and accessories. Guaranteed 10 years..... **\$19.85**

No Money In Advance

Complete Bed Outfit Bargain

No. MM113. Complete 3-piece Bed Outfit consisting of elegant 11-16 in. continuous post iron bed with 6-inch fillers in spring design, 87 1/2 in. high; all-metal steel support spring, and cotton top fibre filled mattress. Outfit comes in full size (4 ft. 6 ins.) only. Colors: White, Pea Green or Vermilion. Price..... **\$9.89**

No Money
In Advance



Kitchen Cabinet Bargain

No. MM104. Convenient Kitchen Cabinet made of satin walnut with smoothly sanded finish. Base has whitewood table top 42x26 ins. Handy breadboard, two cutlery drawers and two flour bins, each of 60 lb. capacity. Top has two boards, each fitted with glass door, sitting sugar bin, open shelf space, handy spice drawers, two utility drawers. A bargain each you will be greatly pleased with. You cannot duplicate it at our extremely low price **\$8.73**

No Money
In Advance

Garland Washing Machine Bargain

No. MM115. Large galvanized iron finish tub; can be folded inside iron stand when desired. Won't warp, shrink or swell. Capacity nearly 17 gals. water; holds six bed sheets. Cypress cover and wringer board. Ballbearing. Direct motion agitator. Will clean anything. Black enameled steel frame; detachable front tub. Directions accompany each machine. Price **\$5.75**



Pay In
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12 Months

Guaranteed
for Five Years
Against Defects



HARTMAN FURNITURE AND CARPET CO., Chicago, Ill.
4060 Wentworth Avenue.

SHEEP & SWINE FOR MOST MONEY

ANNUAL MEETING OF MISSOURI SHEEP BREEDERS.

The Missouri Sheep Breeders' and Feeders' Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon, January 12, at Columbia. Mr. Geo. Dahlenberg of the St. Joseph Wool Company, St. Joseph, Mo., presented a very interesting and highly instructive talk on the various phases of the wool question, with special reference to the marketing of wool. Mr. Dahlenberg's special plea was for Missouri farmers to increase the quality of their wool, stating that Missouri had as good sheep as Ohio, if their wool was properly grown and taken care of, but that the present condition of Missouri wool when sent to market makes it worth from 2 to 3 cents less per pound than the same quality of wool in Ohio. Rolling up tag ends, dirt and other foreign matter is another factor that decreases the value of the Missouri wools; also, the fact that some of the wool is tied with binder twine makes much of the wool inferior in value. When a fleece is tied with this kind of twine it is worth from 2 to 3 cents less per pound. It is well worth a man's time to be more careful.

Mr. Bryce Walker of Memphis, Mo., told some of his very interesting experiences and gave some very wholesome advice to young sheep breeders. Mr. Geo. Ellis presented the dog law question and discussed the possibilities and necessity of a dog law in Missouri.

The model bill sent out by the American Shropshire Registry Association was taken up and discussed favorably.

All Missouri sheep men interested in the enactment of a law protecting live stock and poultry men against dogs should get in communication with the secretary of the Missouri Sheep Feeders' and Breeders' Association.—Howard Hackedorn, Columbia, Mo.

OATS AND WHEAT FOR PIGS.

Oats is of less value as a feed for hogs than most of the other grains. Pound for pound of nutriment material it is about twice as expensive as corn. When whole oats is fed to hogs much of the grain passes through the animal undigested and for that reason should be ground. The feeding of oats to hogs is not recommended unless combined with some other feeds like ground wheat, barley or shorts. When ground and fed in combination oats gives good results although for very young pigs the hulls are objectionable and should be screened out. Professor Henry says that wheat and oats, half and half, probably form the best combination of grains that one can get for the growing pig.

HOW THE HOG GAINS.

Young animals make more pounds of gain from their food than when older. Dean Henry of Wisconsin gathered a lot of data on this and found that 38 pound pigs required 293 pounds of feed to make 100 pounds of gain, 78 pound pigs required 400 pounds of feed, 128 pound hogs, 437 pounds of feed, 174 pound pigs, 482 pounds, 226 pound pigs, 498 pounds, 271 pound pigs, 511 pounds, and for the 330 pound hogs it took 535 pounds of feed to make the 100 pounds of gain, or nearly twice as much as for the 38 pound pigs. This emphasizes the importance of pushing the hogs from the start in order to make the most economical gains. It has been found at the North Dakota Experiment Station that April pigs can be made to weigh 200 to 250 pounds by November 1st.

Don't feed the brood sow too much corn.



Beautiful DINNER SET and Many Other Articles

FREE!

DESCRIPTION: This picture does not begin to do justice to the splendid new pattern Dinner Set we offer you. This Dinner Set is made of excellent material and each piece is full size. The set is pure white, tastefully decorated in the popular old rose and gold leaf design. The color scheme is artistic and there is just enough of the color work to give the set a refined, dignified appearance. This is a first-class, useful and practical Dinner Set and is used in many of the best homes.

THE DINNER SET CONTAINS:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 6 Dinner Plates | 6 Fruit or Cereal Dishes |
| 6 Butter Plates | 1 Meat Platter |
| 6 Cups | 1 Vegetable Dish |
| 6 Saucers | 1 Cake or Bread Plate |

(33 DISHES IN ALL)

You Can Easily Get a Dinner Set Free

This magnificent 33-piece dinner set is the product of one of the finest and largest potteries in the world, the old rose and gold leaf design having become famous in aristocratic homes.

In the center of each piece there is a cluster of roses depicted in their natural colors and surrounded by the brilliant green foliage so that almost the only thing missing is the fragrance. The rich gold leaf border on the edge of each dish adds greatly to the beauty of the old roses, and makes this a valuable and beautiful dinner set.

Every piece in this large 33-piece dinner set is of high grade material, beautifully decorated, and large enough to please the most particular housekeeper.

115 High-Grade Needles



Be the first person in your neighborhood to get a set of these magnificent dishes. Sign the coupon below, right now, and mail it to us today, and we will send you one of our large sample needle cases, containing 115 of the very best needles in all useful sizes. We will also send you a picture of the dinner set showing the dishes in all their brilliancy and handsome coloring.

Every woman needs needles, and when your neighbors see this splendid great big needle case, they will want one just like yours. If they like it, tell them that they can have one of these large needle cases if they will hand you 25 cents in connection with a SPECIAL OFFER which I will write you about when you sign the coupon.

I know after you get my complete outfit and see the beautiful colored picture of the dishes you will be more than pleased. You will be surprised, astonished, at the ease with which you can earn this dinner set.

The first thing to do is to send me your name on the coupon and the whole outfit, including needles, colored picture of dishes, full instructions for getting the dishes and 41 beautiful extra gifts, will be sent you by return mail, so you won't have to lose any time in getting started.

MUCH PLEASED—WANTS ANOTHER SET.

I received my lovely 33-piece dinner set yesterday all O. K. I thank you over and over again for the fair treatment you have given me. The dishes are lots nicer than I expected. They look beautiful on my dinner table and are not cheap and clumsy, but nice and pretty. I expect to earn another set by your easy plan.—Mrs. R. Lawler, Deer Creek, Okla.

The 33-piece dinner set is not all you get by any means. The truth of the matter is there is so much to tell about this big new gift plan of ours that we cannot get it all in this space. It is full of SURPRISES and DELIGHTS for those of our friends who are willing to lend us a helping hand at spare times.

The very first letter you get from us will surprise you before you open it. It will also delight you by telling all about the big collection of rare and beautiful post cards which we want to give you in addition to the dishes.

And still, THAT is not all. One of the prettiest surprises of all is kept a secret until the day you get the dishes and find a pretty present that you knew nothing about. Isn't this a fascinating idea? And what makes it even more interesting is that we have something nice for every one of your friends and neighbors, too. We'll tell you ALL about it as soon as we receive the coupon with your name on it.

SIGN THIS COUPON TODAY

Century Mercantile Co.,
St. Louis, Mo.

I want to get a 33-piece dinner set and the 41 extra gifts. Send me the sample needle case, picture of the dishes in color, and tell me all about your big offer. It is understood I am placed under no obligation in signing this coupon.

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. State

THE HOME CIRCLE

AND THE KITCHEN

KEEP HAPPY.

To get much pleasure out of life,
Be happy!
To see your path with blessings rife,
Be happy!
Don't think this life is all up hill,
And allow your soul with sorrow fill—
You'll see things cheerful if you will
Be happy.

ALBERT E. VARRAR,
St. Louis.

THE USE OF HAND SEWING.

To the Home Circle:—Many consider hand sewing an art of their grandmothers and great-grandmothers, which it is foolish for the women of this generation to learn. It is true that the sewing machine may do much of the work that was once done by hand, but how easy it is for an amateur dress-maker to spoil the entire effect of a garment through being too indolent or through lack of ability to use the needed touch of good sewing.

Not long ago a woman showed me a garment she had made. The yoke was hand-crocheted, but instead of being sewed in by hand it was stitched by the sewing machine. Another place where women do not take pains to use small stitches is in gathering. Clumsy gathers used in the top of a sleeve or where a garment is put into a belt are very often noticeable.

Every woman cannot attend a sewing school to learn the proper method, but she may have a book on hand-sewing in her library from which she may learn to execute most of the stitches correctly. Leading pattern companies publish such a book.—Hazel Emigh, Colorado.

YE OLDEN RECIPES.

To the Home Circle:—For the interest of everyone and for the benefit of those who are beginners in the art of cooking, I offer the following recipes, which, though old, are just as acceptable today as ever they were:

Light Rolls.—Sift three quarts of flour in a large bowl and mix in a teaspoonful of salt. Mix six tablespoonfuls of liquid yeast with a half pint of warm water or new milk. Make a deep hole in center of flour, pour in the liquid and work in the flour from around the edges; stir well. Cover with the dry flour and keep warm until light. When top is cracked all over, mix in two tablespoonfuls of soft butter and work well—the longer the better. Make out in long rolls, cut or slash the top of each, lay in a deep buttered pan, cover and keep warm for half an hour, or until the dough will raise up when pressed down with the finger. Have the oven hot enough to bake and bake good and brown.

If yeast cakes are used, soak the cake one hour in the water before mixing the sponge.

Ripe Currant Pudding.—Strip the stalks from half a gallon of ripe currants, and mix in one large cup of sugar. Make a paste of one quart of flour, one pint of butter and sufficient cold water to moisten. Rub butter and flour together well before adding the water. Beat the dough on both sides with a rolling pin, roll it out, then spread with soft butter, fold over and roll out again. Put the currants into it and close up in the manner of a large dumpling. Boil in a pudding cloth two hours. Serve with whipped cream.

Pine Apple Pudding.—Grate one pint of pine apple. Mix with one cup of sugar and half cup of butter, that has been creamed together. Have ready one pint of grated sponge cake. Soak in one cup of sweet cream. Beat six eggs light. Add cake and eggs to the apple, butter, etc. Beat briskly several minutes. Pour in a deep butter baking dish. Sprinkle the top with grated nutmeg. Bake 45 minutes.

Stewed Chicken.—When the chickens are dressed, fill the inside with large oysters, place in a double boiler and boil until the fowls are tender. Drain the juice from the inside boiler into a small sauce pan. Add to this two tablespoonfuls of butter, rubbed in flour, two tablespoonfuls of chopped oysters,

The Home Circle is a meeting place for weekly gatherings of the Rural World family. All of its members are invited to meet here in correspondence and good fellowship. Send lots of letters and get really acquainted.

The Kitchen is a factor in the Home Circle that no one can do without. Help to make it helpful, by sending for publication suggestions on how to make and do the things that are made and done in the kitchen. Tell others your ideas and experiences.

the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs minced fine and one cup of sweet cream. Boil five minutes. If the salt and pepper has been used in right proportion the gravy will be seasoned. It is best to rub the fowls inside and out with salt several hours before cooking. If desired, they may be baked brown and sent to the table with the gravy in the sauce boat.—Mrs. D. B. Phillips, Tenn.

RICH FOODS AND FATS MAKE GOOD HEAT PRODUCERS.

In cold weather people need richer food than they can eat in the summer. Food among its other uses serves as a fuel, and no amount of clothes piled on outside will make up for the inner heat generated by certain kinds of food. As long as people are getting fresh air and exercise they are safe in eating fairly rich food, provided that food does not disagree with them.

So pies, banned from the summer diet in favor of fruits and cold puddings, are restored to a place of supremacy in the dessert, and meat may appear on the table oftener than in the summer days. Bacon is especially good as a heat producer, as it is almost all fat, and fat in its most digestible form. Butter is, of course, indispensable, so, too, cream. The fat of ham, and the fat of hot roast beef should not be despised, both are delicious and very nourishing. Children should be encouraged to eat fat unless they show a very marked aversion to it.

Starches are good heating foods, and oatmeal porridge, which we were glad to forego in the warm weather, now makes its regular appearance on the breakfast table. Served with cream it makes a most satisfying dish. Oatmeal contains more fat than any other cereal. For this reason it is generally considered too heating for a summer food, but it is admirable for the same reason in cold weather.

Candies are not to be forbidden, for sugar, as well as starches give heat and energy. But certain things must be remembered about candy. One is that it is a highly concentrated food, in other words, that a little goes a long way. Another point is that by reason of its concentration it is apt to be irritating to the stomach unless taken in moderate quantities and mixed with other foods. The moral seems to be: (1) Buy only the best candies; (2) dole them out in small quantities after a meal. Chocolate is particularly nourishing, and of all varieties milk chocolate is perhaps the most delicious and most wholesome.

Nuts are very nutritious, they contain a great deal of tissue building food, and a great deal of fat as well. Because they, too, are highly concentrated they should be used with care—either masticated very well, or preferably mixed with other foods.

I have collected a number of recipes which suggest ways for preparing some of the foods which I have named.

Individual Spare Ribs.

Cut spare ribs into pieces about 4 inches long and 4 ribs wide. Make a stuffing of bread crumbs and seasonings. Lay a spoonful on the spare ribs, roll and tie securely. Sear the rolls in a pan over a hot fire, then put in the pan just enough water to keep the meat from sticking and cover tightly. Steam in this way one hour, adding water as necessary. Serve with apple sauce.

Hot Roast Beef Sandwich.

Cut thin slices of bread, butter

sparingly and lay slices of cold roast beef between the bread, seasoning the meat. Put in a moderate oven to heat thoroughly. Make a brown gravy of stock well flavored with tomato. Put the sandwiches on hot plates, pour gravy over each and serve immediately.

Beef Olives.

Cut a round steak into square pieces, sprinkle with salt and pepper and dredge well with flour. Cut up all outside skin and fat, put in bottom of a white lined iron saucepan with tight fitting lid. Have it smoking hot, then put in the pieces of beef rolled tight and fastened with a tooth-pick, cook for a few minutes in the hot pan, then put the cover on tight and cook slowly for three hours, not removing the lid. Do not hurry the cooking.

Pigs in Blankets.

Wipe oysters on a clean towel, then roll each oyster in a thin slice of bacon, fasten with a toothpick. Place in a pan and bake in a moderate oven until the bacon is crisp. Avoid leaving too long for then the oyster will shrink and become tough.

Sausage and Fried Apples.

Pare and core two tart apples, and cut into quarter-inch rings. Cook half a dozen rounds of sausage in a frying pan for ten minutes, thinning until both sides are brown. Add the apple rings, cover, and cook until the apples are tender. In serving, make a mound of mashed potatoes in the center of a hot platter, and arrange alternate rings of sausage and apples around it.

Scalloped Sausage.

Arrange half a dozen slices of sausage in the bottom of a baking dish, pile on top mashed potato which has been well seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, and into which a cup of hot milk has been beaten; dot with bits of butter, and bake half hour in a hot oven.

Nut Bread.

1 cupful brown sugar, 4 cupfuls Graham flour, 1 cupful chopped walnuts, 1 teaspoonful salt, 1 large tablespoonful baking powder, 2 cupfuls sour milk, 1 teaspoonful soda. Mix dry ingredients, add sour milk in which soda has been dissolved. Bake in two loaves in a moderate oven.

Oatmeal With Apples.

Core apples, leaving large cavities, pare, and cook till soft in a syrup made of sugar and water. Fill the cavities with oatmeal porridge; serve with sugar and cream. This would make an excellent supper dish for children, and would be a pleasing change from plain porridge.

Cornmeal Cakes.

Cut cold cornmeal mush into squares, fry in a pan and serve with maple syrup.

Graham Muffins.

1 cup Graham or entire wheat flour, 1 cup flour $\frac{1}{4}$ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 cup milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 4 teaspoons baking powder. Mix and sift dry ingredients; add milk, egg well beaten, and melted butter; bake in hot oven in buttered gem pans twenty-five minutes.—H. M.

HOUSEHOLD ACCOUNTS.

The keeping of accounts is perhaps the most perplexing part of household management, and yet in the conducting of any business it is of the greatest importance to record receipts and expenditures, to keep a watchful eye on investments, and to determine at the end of the year the results of the business and the exact condition of the capital. If the modern household is to measure up to its possibilities it must be regarded as a business concern and be conducted as such.

Household accounts are hard to keep for several reasons. First, there are daily expenditures, and second, many expenditures of small amounts. It is easy to remember buying a suit or the winter's supply of coal, paying the taxes or the rent, but carfare, a yeast cake, shoe laces, or a postage stamp, are items one forgets to make note of,

PURE RICH BLOOD PREVENTS DISEASE

Bad blood is responsible for more ailments than anything else. It causes catarrh, dyspepsia, rheumatism, weak, tired, languid feelings and worse troubles.

Hood's Sarsaparilla has been wonderfully successful in purifying and enriching the blood, removing scrofula and other humors, and building up the whole system. Take it—give it to all the family so as to avoid illness. Get it today.

\$2

Send check or currency for \$2.00 envelopes and 500 letterheads printed your address name and business Parcel Post Prepaid. Telegraph Printers, Chicago Junction, Ohio.

Big Sleeping Doll FREE



This fine sleeping doll is nearly two feet tall, and is all the rage. She has slippers, complete underwear, stockings, etc. Dress is very prettily made, half length, and trimmed with lace; also has a little chatelaine watch, with fleur-de-lis pin. You can dress and undress this doll just like a real baby. Has curly hair, pearly teeth, rosy cheeks, beautiful eyes, and goes to sleep just as natural as life when you lay her down.

This doll free for selling only 20 of our magnificent art and religious pictures at 10 cents each. We trust you with pictures until sold, and give an extra surprise gift for promptness. Send no money—just your name.

PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO., Dept. R. W., St. Louis, Mo.

and accounts that will not balance discourage the woman who is just beginning to run her household on a business basis. She feels that just to have a record of the money spent is not worth all the time and trouble she is putting into it. She is sure that she has been most economical in spending, but without records in black and white she forgets the 25 cents today and 25 cents tomorrow spent unnecessarily, but which multiplied by 365, results in a sum worth considering.

Whether the system used is one of cards, envelopes, or books is of minor importance; but the housekeeper should cultivate a love for business-like management of household finances, or see in it possibilities large enough to create a willingness to give the thought and time necessary to make the keeping of household accounts a success.—Mary L. Oberlin, Colorado Agricultural College.

WINDOW-TENT DOESN'T CURE TUBERCULOSIS.

"The idea that window-tents will save consumptives is exploded," says Dr. H. W. Hill, of the Minnesota Public Health Association. "By the medical profession they were always understood to be makeshifts at best, and they are now to fail in giving the consumptive the full fighting chance he should have. In fighting tuberculosis, nothing but the best is good enough, and the best means living outdoors all the time, not merely sleeping with the head out of a window.

"Ideas on ventilation have been revolutionized in the last nine years, although a great many persons still cling to the old traditions. Merely breathing fresh air gives only a part of the fresh-air supply needed by the body. The air that is around the body must be up to standard as well as that which one takes into the lungs. The window-tent idea overlooks this fact. The window-tent, therefore, is only a half-measure, and often stands in the way of effective tuberculosis fighting."

Many housewives would be glad to know that a slice of lemon cut thickly, and with the rind on, if put into the copper when boiling the clothes will keep them beautifully white, and get out all the stains from handkerchiefs and children's pinafores. Let it remain in the boiler until the clothes are ready to come out.

TAKE OUT THE STAIN.

Simple Directions That Should Be Kept for Reference.

Who has not been confronted by an apparently ineradicable stain on some costly garment or specially prized piece of table napery?

Plain washing is easily done. We may know how to use scientific methods or we may not, but in most cases soap, hot water, common sense, and a liberal application of "elbow grease" will do the work.

But before a good conspicuous stain, the heart of the housewife fails her. Her mother might know how to handle it; her grandmother certainly would, but the removal of stains has not, until recent years, been included among the teachings of girls' schools.

Therefore, seeing that this is a laundry number of the magazine, it would seem in order to give a few well authenticated methods of removing stains. We can vouch for them because they are given by authorities who have made a thorough study of the chemistry of all kinds of laundry processes.

How to Treat the Common Stains.

Perhaps the commonest stains are those made by chocolate, tea, coffee, fruit and wine. At least these bring about the chief difficulties with table linen.

The remedies are all simple. However little we may know about house-keeping most of us do remember that, in the case of coffee or fruit stain, the thing to do is to spread the stained part of the tablecloth or napkin over a bowl and pour boiling water on it from a height so that the water strikes the stain with some force.

This is usually all that is necessary to remove a coffee stain. Fruit and wine stains may be more obstinate. In that case soak the stained part of the cloth for a few minutes in a solution made from equal parts of javelle water and boiling water, then rinse it thoroughly with boiling water to which a little ammonia has been added. Repeat this process until the stain vanishes.

It is easier to remove chocolate and tea stains. In the case of chocolate, sprinkle the stain with borax and soak it for a time in cold water. Then dabble in boiling water until the stain is quite gone. Tea stains will usually yield to this treatment. If not, try soaking them in glycerine and then wash in the ordinary way.

Milk or cream stains will vanish if the fabric is washed out in cold water first and then given a good scrubbing with soap and water and rinsed.

Grass Stains and Grease Spots.

Grass stains may be removed in several ways. The stained fabric may simply be washed out with naphtha soap and warm water. Or it may be soaked in alcohol and the stain rubbed until it vanishes. If the stain is fresh and the fabric has no delicate color to fade, grass stains will usually yield to ammonia and water. If there is danger of affecting the color it is best to use either molasses or a paste made of soap and cooking soda. Spread either one or the other over the stain and allow it to stand for several hours. If the stain is deep the paste or the molasses may remain all night without harming the fabric.

Everybody has mourned over the destruction that can be wrought by the good old-fashioned grease spot. It is the one thing in the way of stains that we have always with us and apparently no care serves to guard against it.

Fortunately there are a number of ways of taking out these unpleasant disfigurements and none of them work any real harm even to delicate fabrics.

If the garment is washable, the spotted portion should be washed thoroughly with naphtha soap and water. In the case of heavy clothing the spots may be rubbed with ether, gasoline, benzine, alcohol, chloroform, carbena or benzol. These will all dissolve the grease and take out the spot. The only trouble is that one of them may leave a ring that is

more conspicuous than the spot itself, but this can be guarded against to some extent by the rubbing the edges vigorously until the spot is dried.

For delicate fabrics, ether, chloroform and carbena are usually the best, but it is safest of all to apply a paste of fuller's earth or of chalk to absorb the grease. If a grease spot is old and obstinate it may be softened with turpentine, oil or even lard before washing the garment, but of course these remedies can be used only when the garment is washable.

Removing Ink and Paint.

One of the most maddening stains is that of ink. The time honored remedy for the fresh ink stain is milk and many a good table cover, handkerchief or blouse has been saved for future usefulness by placing the stained portion in milk and allowing it to stand. As soon as the milk becomes discolored, pour it off and put on fresh.

Where there is no color to fade, an ink stain may be removed by pouring a ten per cent solution of oxalic acid on the stain and letting it stand a few minutes before rinsing. This should be repeated until the stain disappears. The last rinsing should be in water to which borax or ammonia has been added.

If the ink stain is dry and well set it is hard to remove, but in most cases it will yield to an application of salt and lemon juice or to javelle water diluted by the same amount of boiling water.

Paint is another bug-bear to the person who hates stains, but it can easily be removed if one knows how. The spot should be wet with turpentine, benzine or alcohol and allowed to stand for a few minutes. Then wet it again and sponge or pat it with a clean cloth. It may take some time, but if this treatment is persistent the stain will disappear.

If the fabric stained with paint is delicate in color it is better to use chloroform, as this is less likely to discolor than any of the other remedies. Old paint stains should be treated with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, remembering that it takes some time to soften old paint to the point of yielding to any treatment.

Varnish needs alcohol or turpentine. The method of treatment is the same, whichever one is used. The stain should be wet and allowed to stand a few moments, then wet again and sponged off with a clean cloth. This should be continued until the stain is removed. If alcohol or turpentine affect the color of the material it may be sponged with chloroform. If the fabric is blue, diluted vinegar is the best thing to use.

Wax candles are most picturesque in a room, but many a charming evening frock has been ruined by wax drippings. It might not have been, though, if the owner had thought to put blotting paper over the spot and press it with a warm iron. The warmth of the iron softens the wax and causes it to be absorbed by the paper. In the case of a stain from colored candle wax use alcohol to take out the color after the wax has been removed.

Mildew, Iron Rust and Scorch.

An excellent method of removing the stain of iron rust from a garment is to wet the stained part with borax and water or ammonia and spread over a bowl of boiling water. Then apply a ten per cent solution of either hydrochloric or oxalic acid, putting it on drop by drop until the stain begins to brighten; then the fabric should be dipped at once into alkaline water. If the stain does not disappear, add more acid and rinse again. After the stain is removed, rinse at once thoroughly in water to which borax or ammonia has been added. This will neutralize any acid that may linger.

Another common pest is mildew. In hot weather mildew stains are very easily acquired, and very difficult to remove, especially if they are of long standing. Sometimes they may be taken out by wetting the stains with lemon juice and exposing them to the sun. Another method is to wet them with a paste made of one tablespoonful of starch and the juice of one lemon, mix up with soft soap and salt.

Or they may be treated with a paste made of powdered chalk, but in all cases the treatment should be followed by exposure to the action of the sun, as this last really does the work.

The stain of a slight scorch may be removed by hanging in the sunlight, but if it is pretty bad the stained portion should be wet before it is exposed to the action of the sun. If it does not yield to this the scorched part can be removed—if the threads are uninjured—by treatment with a paste made of the juice of two onions, one cup of vinegar, two ounces of fuller's earth and one half-ounce of soap. This should be mixed and the paste spread over the scorched surface. After drying in the sun it should be washed out thoroughly, and

in nine cases out of ten the stain will come up missing.

Some Other Stains.

To take out blood stains the fabric should be washed in cold water until the stain turns brown, then rubbed with naphtha soap and soaked in warm water. If no naphtha soap is

(Continued on Page 13.)

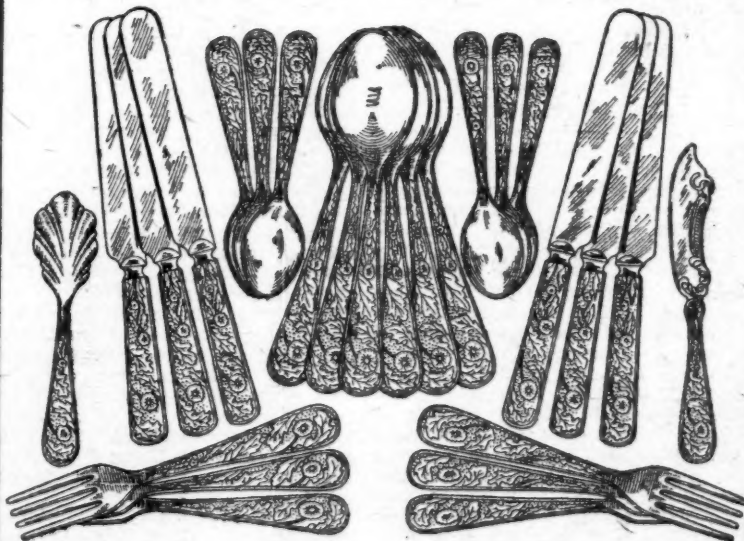


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FREE SILVERWARE

We have just received a fresh shipment of these beautiful 26-piece Electric Silver Sets from the factory. They won't last long. Send for your set today. We refund your money if you are not satisfied.

26-Piece Electric Silver Set



We Want You to Have a Set of This Silverware

We have in the past made many fine premium offers of silverware to readers of Colman's Rural World, but this is the first time we have ever been able to offer a complete electric silver set on such a liberal offer. And please don't think because we are giving away this splendid set on such liberal terms that it is the ordinary cheap silverware which is plated on a brass base and consequently changes color and has that "brassy" look just as soon as the plating wears off. This set which we offer you here is plated on a white metal base, therefore each and every piece is the same color all the way through and will wear for years. As shown in the above illustration there are 26 pieces in this set—6 Knives, 6 Forks, 6 Teaspoons, 6 Tablespoons, Sugar Shell and Butter Knife. Each piece is full regulation size for family use, the handles are handsomely embossed and decorated with the beautiful Daisy design which is now so popular and the blades of the knives and bowls of the teaspoons and tablespoons are perfectly plain and bright polished.

It is only because we buy this set in large quantities direct from the factory that we are able to secure it at a price that enables us to make the remarkable offer below. It is by far the greatest value we have ever offered. We will send this beautiful 26-Piece Electric Silver Set exactly as illustrated and described to any address upon the terms of the following special offer.

We have sent hundreds of these 26-Piece Electric Silver Sets to our readers, and in every case the subscriber has been delighted beyond measure. We are so sure that this 26-Piece Electric Silver Set will please and satisfy you that we make this offer,—and if you are dissatisfied after you get the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set, we will refund your money, or send you another set. You know, we couldn't make such an offer unless this 26-Piece is exactly as we represent it.

How To Get This 26-Piece Silver Set Free

Send us a one year's new or renewal subscription to Colman's Rural World and to Farm and Home at our special price of \$1.00, and 25 cents extra to help pay postage and packing charges on the 26-piece Electric Silver Set—total \$1.25, and the complete 26-Piece Silver Set will be sent you by return mail—all charges paid. If you cannot get a new subscription to these two great papers, just send us \$1.25, and we will add a one year's subscription to your own subscription to Colman's Rural World, and in addition send you Farm and Home for one year. This offer may not appear again. Remember, for \$1.25 you get Colman's Rural World one year and Farm and Home one year, and in addition we send you the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges prepaid. Sign the coupon below today before this offer is withdrawn.

Sign This Coupon Today

Colman's Rural World,
St. Louis, Mo.

Enclosed find \$1.25 to pay for a one year's subscription to Colman's Rural World and to Farm and Home. It is understood that you are to send me the 26-Piece Electric Silver Set—all charges to be prepaid.

Name

P. O. State..... R. F. D.....

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS.



In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children, give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.

1050. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size.

9718. Ladies' Dressing Sack.

Cut in five sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material for a medium size.

1058. Costume for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 17-inch size.

1189. Girls' Apron.

Cut in five sizes: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size.

1059-1062. Ladies' Costume.

Waist 1059 is cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt 1062 is cut in six sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. It requires $8\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material for a medium size. The skirt measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards at the lower edge.

This illustration calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.

1043. Girls' Dress With Lining.

Cut in four sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for an 8-year size.

9989. Girl's Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 6-year size.

9981. Ladies' House Apron.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

9847. Ladies' Night Dress.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material for a medium size.

1181. Ladies' House Dress.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size.

9851. Ladies' Girdles in Four Styles.

Cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires for No. 1, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 24-inch material, for No. 2, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 45-inch material, for No. 3, $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 36-inch material and for No. 4, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 36-inch material for a 24-inch size.

THE MERRY GAME CLUB FOR OUR BOYS & GIRLS

Conducted by the President—Esslyn Dale Nichols, 1527 35th St., Rock Island, Illinois.

Dear Children:—I wonder if you can guess how very fast our Merry Game Club is growing? It is growing by leaps and bounds and rushes. It is flying like a monoplane and soaring like a bird; and—yes, I really think it is summer-saulting like a merry boy at play. And that means that our club is going to be the "best ever" some of these days.

I've got heaps of fine games waiting for publication; indeed, the mail man is bringing them to me so fast that I'm sure I'll soon have to number them in order to know which one comes first. And so, little folks, you will have to be real patient and wait your turn for I can't begin to publish them all in one week, or even two weeks—I'll just have to print them as we have room.

And I want to tell you something else—something that I didn't tell you before when I asked you to send in games. It is this: Every child that sends in a game from now on will win a prize. That is—supposing I print three games in one week—the best one will win a prize and the other two will get dandy post cards. In this way no one will be disappointed. And I am sure you will like the post cards I send for they will be very nice ones.

Now for our games. The "prize" game this week was sent in by Lee Phillips, Fall Branch, Tennessee.

Old Granny Nid-Nod.

(Described by Lee Phillips.)

The players all sit in a row, and the one at the head begins the game by saying: "I went to town and bought me a fan," and makes a motion with one hand as though fanning. All the players say this and motion in the same way. Then the one at the head says: "I went to town and bought two fans," and motions as though fanning with both hands. All the players say this and make the same motions. Then the one at the head says: "I went to town and bought two fans and a trid-trod," and motions with both hands and pats one foot. The players all say this and make the same motions. Then the head one says: "I went to town and bought two fans and two trid-tods," motions with both hands and pats both feet. All the players do this. Next the head one says: "I went to town and bought two fans, two trid-tods and a nid-nod," motions with both hands, pats both feet and nods head. All the players follow suit. Next the leader says: "I went to town and bought me two fans, two trid-tods, a nid-nod and a

1202. Ladies' Costume With or Without Vest.

Cut in six sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires $6\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 44-inch material for a 36-inch size. The skirt measures about 21-3 yards at the lower edge, with plaits drawn out.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 718 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size. Years
Bust. in. Waist. in.
Name
Address

whirl-a-bout," motions with both hands, pats both feet, nods head and gets up and whirls about on the floor. All the players do this; and the game, as our little friend Lee says, is a very lively one, and I am sure that it must be. You will receive your prize, Lee, before you read your game in the Merry Game Club.

We have another game for this week sent in by Delma Miller, who is a little Nebraska girl.

"It."

(Described by Delma Miller.)

It takes six children to play this game. One child is "It."

"It" says: "I got it."

First child says: "What is it?"

"It" answers: "I won't tell."

Second child asks: "Is it invisible?"

"It" answers: "No, it is not."

Third child asks: "Is it visible?"

"It" answers: "Yes."

Fourth child inquires: "Is it in the house?"

"It" replies: "Yes."

Fifth child says: "Is it that chair?"

"It" replies: "No."

First child asks: "Is it the table?"

"It" says: "Yes, and you're 'It' now."

Then the first child is "It" because it guessed correctly. Of course "It" doesn't have to think of a table every time; neither does "It" have to be visible. If "It" is invisible it will have to be something you cannot see.

Delma, I will send you a pretty post card for sending this game. And I am very glad that you enjoy the Merry Game Club so well.

Irea James, I am sorry that your guess came in too late to win the post card in a box; but if you will send in one of the nice games you spoke of I am sure you will win a prize of some kind. The only kind of games that cannot win prizes are the ones that I have already printed or games like some one else has sent in.

Howard Drummond, your guess came in a bit too late; but never mind, try again. We have lots of chances in our club to win prizes, so just keep on trying until you do win.

Marian Morgan, you guessed wrong, for you see, I used to be a little girl. But try again, little friend, our Merry Game Club is a regular treasure house of prizes.

And now I must close for this is all the space we have this week. Next week we will print some more nice games.

TAKE OUT STAINS.

(Continued from Page 12.)

at hand the stain may be rubbed with common laundry soap and soaked in water to which a teaspoonful of turpentine has been added. For thick goods apply a paste of raw starch to the stain and renew from time to time until it disappears.

Perspiration stains may be removed by treatment with oxalic acid, as in the case of iron rust, or the stain may be soaked in javelle water for a few minutes and then washed. In many cases these stains may be removed simply by washing in soap suds and exposing to the action of the sunshine.

These are the more usual stains, but occasionally one gets a splash of meat juice, machine oil or medicine. The first should be washed in cold water and then with soap and water. The second will usually yield to plain washing with soap and cold water or to a little turpentine, and the third should be soaked in alcohol. All the methods given here are simple and all are the result of the study and experience of recognized experts. A knowledge of them is an essential part of housewifery and should save many a garment which might otherwise be thrown away as useless.—Housewives' League Magazine.

RECIPE FOAM DE BLUES.

When de worl' seems upside down tu

yo',

Cheer up an' sing!

And den yo'll hab a different view—

De reel ting.

Den der appears a brighter day;

De blues will den hab flown away—

An' nebber were dey known tu stay

While musick rings.

—ALBERT, E. VASSAR.

St. Louis.

POULTRY RAISING FOR FUN & PROFIT

SUCCESS OR FAILURE IN 1915—
WHICH SHALL IT BE?

Poultry work is a year-round business and cannot be neglected at any season, but there are more points to be looked after at the approach of the breeding season than at any other time. You are then laying the foundation, and upon the intelligence that you use at this time largely depends your future success. Look well to your matings for 1915.

You should have by this time fully made up your mind as to the breeding pens. This work cannot be done in a day and you should have records kept throughout the year that will enable you to do away with guess work and mate with accuracy. Now, it is true that everybody cannot use the trap nest, but even the man with one pen of fowls can toe-mark and leg-band his chickens and have ways of identifying his flock so that he may do the work of mating with intelligence.

We wish to especially urge you to study the Standard and the requirements for your variety. The new Standard is now ready and your birds should be mated with that in view, as it will be the judge's guide at the poultry shows next summer and fall. Get the Standard at once and take another look at your pens to see if you can make any further improvement in your 1915 matings. We feel confident it will be the best Standard ever issued. We hope it will prove to be at least.

Don't overlook vigor and vitality in every bird in your pens. That should always be the first requirement, for without that your birds cannot retain their good shape, their brilliancy of plumage, or be good producers from any point of view. Breed from males and females that have been good producers or that have been bred from good producers. Don't forget that the egg basket is where most of the profit is, and that eggs represent more than half the income from this great industry.

You should also realize the importance of hatching at least a few early chicks. The great Panama-Pacific exposition takes place this year, and the poultry show at that place in November will be one of the largest and best ever held in this or any other country. It should be the ambition of all to breed at least a few birds good enough in age and quality to win the blue at this show. Also, if you are going to exhibit at the state and county fairs, you need at least some early hatched stock.

In some sections of the country February and March are excellent months to raise poultry, and it is possible to produce birds that will lay eggs during the early months of fall when eggs are the highest, birds that will be in prime condition for the early show rooms, and that will be mature enough for breeders the following season. The hatch may not be quite so good, but if you will provide comfortable quarters the chicks will be freer from disease and vermin than when hatched later in the season. Then, too, those birds that you wish to cull out bring a good price on the market as broilers. In fact, reaching the market with early broilers is one method by which paying returns are brought to the specialist who raises fowls for the market.

For the above reasons and for others which might be stated, we think that every farmer and every poultry raiser should have at least one good incubator holding 120 eggs or over. It is the practice of too many people to set the first hens which go broody in the spring, and these are usually the very hens which they should breed from and should be kept laying. These hens are the ones which had the ability to lay in winter when

eggs were highest. Start the season of 1915 right and you will find pleasure and profit later in the poultry business as a result of your carefulness and common sense used at this time.

The Missouri Contest.

In this contest there are 52 pens of five pullets each, representing 22 varieties. The 260 hens have laid 2693 eggs in the two months. They laid more in November than they did in December for the reason that we had to move them to new and strange quarters after the contest was started.

Pen 24, White Wyandottes, won the silver cup for November, and Pen 34, Barred Plymouth Rocks, won it for December. White Leghorns are not getting such a start on the larger varieties as they did in the two previous contests. The highest individual in this contest is a S. C. White Leghorn, hen No. 44 in pen four, and has laid 41 eggs in the two months.—T. E. Quisenberry, Mountain Grove, Mo.

NATURAL BROODING OF CHICKENS WITH HENS.

While it is still winter weather the poultry raiser is considering the raising of spring chickens for the market, and among other important problems are those of brooding. Brooding with hens, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's specialists, is the simplest and easiest way to raise a few chickens and is the method which is used almost exclusively on the average farm. Artificial brooders are necessary where late winter or very early chickens are raised, where only Leghorns or other non-sitting breeds of poultry are kept, or where large numbers of chickens are raised commercially.

Successful natural rearing of chickens requires convenient facilities, regular attention, and often tries one's patience, while artificial methods require a larger investment, close attention, and more care, but are more commonly used where large numbers of chickens are raised. Many poultry keepers who are able to secure good egg yields and fair hatches make a failure of brooding chickens, either in raising only a small percentage of the chickens hatched or in failing to rear strong, vigorous birds which develop into good breeding stock. Brooding is still in the experimental stage, and no one system has given perfect satisfaction.

Rearing With Hens.

Sitting hens should be confined to slightly darkened nests at hatching time and not disturbed unless they step on or pick their chickens when hatching, in which case the chickens should be removed as soon as dry, in a basket lined with flannel or some other warm material, and kept near a fire until all the eggs are hatched; or the eggs may be removed and placed under a quieter hen whose eggs are hatching at the same time. An incubator may also be used to keep the earliest hatched chickens warm, in case they are removed from the nest. If the eggs hatch unevenly, those which are slow in hatching may be placed under other hens, as hens often get restless after a part of the chickens are out, allowing the remaining eggs to become cooled at the very time when steady heat is necessary. Remove the egg shells and any eggs which have not hatched as soon as the hatching is over. Hens should be fed as soon as possible after the eggs are hatched, as feeding tends to keep them quiet; otherwise many hens will leave the nest. In most cases it is best that the hen remain on the nest and brood the chickens for at least 24 hours after the hatching is over.

Hens are often used to raise incubator-hatched chicks and to take the place of the artificial brooder, a practice that is in operation on many poultry farms. A few eggs are put under the hen four or five days before the incubator is to hatch. In the evening following the hatch of the incubator, after the chickens are thoroughly dry one or two are put under the hen, and if she is found to mother them properly, the next evening as

many more are added as she can brood or care for properly. Hens will successfully brood 10 to 15 chicks early in the breeding season, and 18 to 25 in warm weather, depending upon the size of the hen. This method of handling chickens does away with the artificial brooder, and where one has only a small number of chickens to raise it is a very easy manner in which to handle them, and also a good method when it is desired to raise separately special lots of chicks. It should be borne in mind, in adding chickens to a hen which already has some to brood, that it is best to add those of the same color and age as the ones already with her, as the hen will often pick the later arrivals if they are of a color different from the ones she is already brooding. As a rule this transferring should take place at night, although with a quiet docile hen it can be done in the morning.

Powder the hen with a good insect powder before moving her and the chickens to the brood coop. The hen should be dusted every two weeks or as often as necessary until the chickens are weaned. If lice become thick on the chickens, or if they are troubled with "head lice," a very little grease, such as lard or vaseline, may be applied with the fingers on the head, neck, under the wings, and around the vent. Great care should be taken, however, not to get too much grease on the chickens, as it will stop their growth and in some cases may prove fatal.

The brood coop should be cleaned at least once a week and kept free from mites. If mites are found in the coop it should be thoroughly cleaned and sprayed with kerosene oil or crude petroleum. From one to two inches of sand or dry dirt on a thin layer of straw or fine hay should be spread on the floor of the coop. Brood coops should be moved weekly to fresh ground, preferably where there is new grass. Shade is very essential in rearing chickens, especially during warm weather; therefore, the coops should be placed in the shade whenever possible. A cornfield makes fine range for young chickens, as they secure many bugs and worms and have fresh ground to run on most of the time, due to the cultivation of the ground, and have abundant shade at the same time.

Toe punch or mark all the chickens before they are transferred to the brooder or brood coop, so that their age and breeding can be readily determined after they are matured. Farmers frequently keep old hens on their farms and kill the younger hens and pullets, because they are unable to distinguish between them after the pullets have matured.

Brood Coops.

Chickens hatched during the winter should be brooded in a poultry house or shed while the outside weather conditions are unfavorable; after the weather becomes settled, they should be reared in brood coops out of doors. Brood coops should be made so that they can be closed at night, to keep out cats, rats and other animals, and enough ventilation should be allowed so that the hen and chicks will have plenty of fresh air. Details and specifications for building a good coop are given in the department's Farmers' Bulletin 574, "Poultry House Construction," page 13, which is to be had on application.

The hen should be confined in the coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chickens are allowed free range after they are a few days old. Where hens are allowed free range and have to forage for feed for themselves and chicks, they often take them through wet grass, where the chicks may become chilled and die. Most of the feed the chicks secure in this manner goes to keep up the heat of the body, whereas feed eaten by those that are with a hen that is confined produces more rapid growth, as the chicks do not have so much exercise. Then, too, in most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of these chicks, due to becoming chilled. If the hen



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This Splendid Watch Free



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Breeders



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Fine, large and well-barred, \$1.00 each if 5 or more are ordered.

Also, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys.

Mrs. H. C. TAYLOR, Roanoke, Mo.

is confined the weaklings can always find shelter and heat under her, and after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large. Chickens frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms, as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner where they get chilled or drowned. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth even for a short period. Hens are usually left with their young chicks as long as they will brood them, while some hens frequently commence to lay before the chickens are weaned.

Hens that are out of condition, or in other words get too fat to lay well, often acquire the egg eating habit. The scarcity of lime in the food supplied also causes the shells of the eggs to become thin, and when laid these soft shelled eggs break and the hen thus acquires a taste. It is always best to remove the cause, by gathering eggs several times a day, so that there will be no chance of breakage by hens on the nest or by a new laid egg striking those already laid.

HORSE BREEDING AND RAISING

MISSOURI HARNESS HORSE NEWS AND VIEWS.

Editor, Rural World:—Several states have adopted registration laws affecting stallions standing for public service. The scheme has been broached for Missouri. Fortunately up to the present time, no serious attempt has been made to place such laws on the statute books. Claims are made that without the law unsound stallions do great damage by the advent of hereditary unsound offspring. Taken from all standpoints, McEl Roberts is the most successful son of Robert McGregor because he was blind. He could not get a state certificate in Nebraska, so he was passed over to Missouri, where they have no state registration law. As a five-year-old, he was in a railroad wreck, was disembowelled, and lost his sight. The blind horse was saved and from his stud service he is now credited with 30 trotters and nine pacers. Which state lost by the enforcement of the law—Nebraska, that up to the passage of the law, kept annually adding 2:30 trotters and 2:25 pacers, or Missouri, that has some of his best bred sons in the stud, and others that will be added to his lists with standard speed?

It is my belief, if only the one mare, the sorrel mare, registered as All McGregor, dam of McGregor Will Tell, 2:16½, Allercyone McGregor, 2:09¾, and Queen of the Reapers, 2:22¾, had been bred to him, Missouri would have been the gainer. All McGregor carries the blood of Robert McGregor through his daughter, Maggie McGregor. All McGregor's dam, and herself, were both sired by Ben McGregor, son of Robert. In breeding her to the most successful son of Robert McGregor, Mr. Beck, of Lawrence county, has not only the most intensely in-bred horse ever foaled, but probably the fastest colt produced by his dam. Ben McGregor and McEl Roberts, sons of Robert, were both bays and often carried that color in their foals. All McGregor, Maud McGregor and Maggie McGregor, all had the color of "The Monarch of the Home Stretch."

Dr. Batty, in the Western Department of the Horse Review, says that Kansas is short 120 trotting bred stallions since the law was passed in that state. All so-called laws for state registry are gotten up for the benefit of importers of foreign draft and coach horses, and in no sense to protect the citizens of such states from loss in purchasing or breeding from horses with fictitious pedigrees. Some of the grades are better breeders and sire more valuable selling stock than the legitimately full-blood horses, registered on the other side of the water for no other purpose than to catch American suckers. State registration is cumbersome, expensive, and for the purposes claimed by its adherents, absolutely valueless.

At Walnut Grove, Ill., I saw a horse in the stud without one single good leg under him. The owner had paid his ten-dollar fee and had a clean certificate of soundness. One colt from McEl Roberts, the blind son of Robert McGregor, would be worth more than a whole season's output from such a sire; yet, McEl Roberts could not make a public season in Nebraska where he had spent an eventful life, but was sold to parties in Lawrence county, Mo.

I have letters from Cedarvale, Kan. A citizen of Barton county, Mo., took to Cedarvale a son of Kiosk, the best speed sire son of Kremlin, 2:07¾, dam, a standard saddle mare. This horse was worth more to any locality than any imported coach horse ever brought into the West; yet, in Kansas he must be branded as a grade; must pay the state registry fee, and his owner could only write:

"I wish I was back in good old Missouri where the farmers are allowed to think for themselves and breed what they want." I doubt if any horse that ever made a season in Barton county, Missouri, ever sired a better class of mule mothers, whose sons and daughters would grade as sugar mules and bring the high dollar, even above quotations, on any mule market in the world.

If the war continues in Europe as it is now waged, it will be only a question of a very short time until some of the belligerents will, for want of suitable horses, be forced to substitute the better animal for the place—the wonderful Missouri mule. Every battery thus equipped will demonstrate his greater value as a transport agent, and before the close of the war, if Lord Kitchner is right that it must last at least three years, one of your St. Louis contemporaries will learn that the advice given to breed all the mules possible from draft mares is one of the most short-sighted, thoughtless propositions possible. The female offspring of our best sires of standard trotters or pacers or saddle stock will within a short time be in greatest demand, and then the daughters of imported draft horses and their best grades. We have reached the point where our

best jacks, Spanish or Mammoth, should have a rest from siring mules of any description. In the next six years, with the return of prosperity to the cotton grower of the South, and protection to American sugar growers, that calls for larger acreage of both sugar cane and cotton fields, the mule will again come to his own. The young mares raised in 1915, 1916, and 1917 may be sent to the thousand-dollar jacks of Central Missouri, and mules from any of them, full bloods or grades, will command a reasonable profit on cost. The European war and the usual percentage of mares bred to jacks would put us where profitable mule raising would be many years in the future—for the hybrid does not breed.—L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo.

[Note.—Horsemen and farmers are asked to write their views on the stallion registration question. Colman's Rural World does not agree with Mr. Clement, and will give its opinion later.—Editor.]

HELP THE STRICKEN LITTLE SISTER OF THE WORLD.

All the people left in Belgium—seven million women, children and old men—are facing starvation. Their German conquerors will not or cannot feed them. America alone is trying to keep them alive this winter.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium, which is the only channel through which food is transmitted to the suffering land, has worked out with the postoffice department and with the express companies a plan whereby any one who is willing to eat a little less this winter in order that some Belgian woman or child may live, can contribute his gift of food.

Only imperishable foods, of course, can be handled; for example—beans, canned salmon, rolled oats, yellow corn meal, dried peas, granulated sugar, prunes, wheat, flour, salt, etc. Belgium wants any kind of food, however, that will stand ocean transportation. Belgium also wants clothing and blankets. If the giver wishes it, the money expended for parcel post stamps or for expressage will be returned to him.

Detailed directions for sending these packages and for obtaining the refund money will be given upon application at any post office or express office in the United States, or at the office of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, 71 Broadway, New York City.

Don't carry lighted lamps into cellar or stable. Lanterns are made for this purpose.

Farmers' Classified Department

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Colman's Rural World now has a family of over 60,000 paid in advance subscribers every week. This means that at least 250,000 farm folks are readers of these columns. Figure the cost of sending each of these readers a personal letter each week and then compare that cost with the low rate at which you can reach them ALL through the Classified Columns below. Count up the words in your advertisement, including initials and numbers which count as words, and multiply by two and you will quickly appreciate how low the cost is to reach these 60,000 buyers every week. No advertisement less than 10 cents accepted—and no takes under any circumstances. Cash must accompany all orders.

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WANTED—To rent good farm, well located, near public school in Protestant community. Give description. Best references. Addr. Al Peters, Berger, Mo.

FARMS AND LANDS.

DELAWARE FARMS, fruit, livestock, alfalfa. Best land near best markets. Address, State Board of Agriculture, Dover, Delaware.

\$4.00 AN ACRE for good farm land in shallow water belt in Panhandle of Texas, one to six sections. Richardson Investment Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

ALFALFA LAND CHEAP. I have eighty acres good alfalfa, grain, potato or onion land. Sell cheap. Water right paid. Terms easy. M. S. Durrill, Riverton, Wyoming.

120 ACRES, 1 mile of Newburg, Mo., 75 acres tillable, 3 living springs, abundance timber, good market. Abstract, \$20 acre if sold quick. Dr. J. H. Tinsley, Bois D'Arc, Mo.

PRODUCTIVE LANDS, crop payment or easy terms—along the Northern Pacific Ry., in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. L. J. Bricker, 44 Northern Pac. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—320-acre stock farm with a modern 3-room house, plenty of outbuildings; good water, and a water power grist mill close to house. Price, including farm and mill, \$55 per acre. Half cash, balance time. A. H. Rischmiller, Fisherville, Neb.

FOR SALE, 420 acres, stock farm; 8-room; ton store house; barn 48 by 60; 5 spring water; one block; land lay nice; clear of sprouts; one block; land lay nice; clear of sprouts; Price, \$14,700. I have the finest stock farm in the county. Sam Gantsche, Prescott, Ark.

LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—Registered Holstein bull calves. H. K. Bemenderfer, Bloomville, O.

BIG TYPE Poland-China boars and bred gilts. Best of breeding. Prices low. E. B. Luttrell, Madison, Mo.

GUERNSEY CALVES, 10 helpers, 3 bulls, beautifully marked, \$20.00 each crated for shipment anywhere. Write Edgworth Farm, Whitewater, Wis.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, two black Mammoth Jacks, registered, one German Coach stallion, one draft stallion. Falling health cause of sale. P. L. Huff, Rockville, Mo.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women, 18 or over for Government jobs, \$75 month. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for spring examination, dates and free sample questions. Franklin Institute, Dept. P167, Rochester, N. Y.

POULTRY.

BARGAINS in choice Columbian Wyandottes. Mrs. Mermoud, Monett, Mo.

FINE WHITE RUNNERS, cheap for quick sale. Mrs. Cecile McGuire, Pratt, Kans.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$5.00 per fifteen. Wilson Nisbet, Bainbridge, Ga.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Large well marked cockerels and pullets. Mrs. F. R. Barrett, Cadama, Neb.

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INDIAN RUNNERS, fawn and white and single comb reds, \$1.00 each while they last. Order quick. E. M. Pinto, St. James, Mo.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, free range, fancy and utility pullets and cockerels. Write me before buying. Albert Zents, Nappanee, Indiana.

BARRED ROCK cockerels by prize winning sires and dams with good egg record. \$2.00 six for \$10.00. Warren Bros., Meadville, Mo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, toms weight twenty-five to thirty pounds. Pullets sixteen. Prices right. Birds shipped on approval. Mrs. Edd Glendinning, Maywood, Mo.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB Rhode Island Reds. Big boned, dark, velvety red. Trapped and bred to lay. Sell cockerels cheap from the finest strain and best blood lines. Eggs in season at a low price. Ava Poultry Yards, Ava, Mo.

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AGENTS.

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I received "Easy Form" music last week and am much pleased with it; it certainly is far ahead of note music. I can play eleven pieces from "Easy Form" already, and I find it so easy. Wishing you success.

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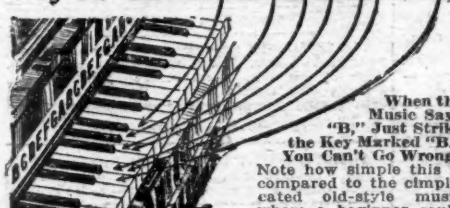
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Street and N. or R. F. D.

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Do you play old style note music?

How many white keys are on your piano or organ?